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ABSTRACT

This report is based on information from the 1990-91 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Academic Libraries survey, a U.S. Department of Education vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. The data in this report represent colleges and universities with accreditation at the higher education level as recognized by the Secretary of Education; at the national level, 87 percent of the libraries responded. The tables in the publication summarize library staff, library operating expenditures, library collections, library loan transactions, and library service per typical week for libraries in higher education institutions. Statistics are presented for the nation and state-by-state. Staff and service data are for fall 1990, while the remainder of the data cover the 1990 fiscal year (i.e., any 12-month period between July 1, 1989, and September 30, 1990, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year). The survey form is included. (KRN)

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E.D. TABS

December 1992

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Academic Libraries: 1990

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Academic Libraries: 1990

Jeffrey Williams
National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 93-044

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December 1992

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HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1990, total operating expenditures for libraries at the 3,274 institutions of higher education totaled $3.3 billion (table 1A).

- The three largest individual expenditure items were salaries and wages, $1.7 billion (52.0 percent); current serial subscription expenditures, $549 million (16.8 percent); and print material expenditures, $402 million (12.3 percent) (tables 2A and 3A).

- The libraries of the 488 doctoral-granting institutions (14.9 percent of the total institutions) accounted for $1.9 billion, or 58 percent of the total operating expenditure dollars at all college and university libraries (table 2B).

- The number of volumes held at all academic libraries at the end of fiscal year 1990 totaled about 717 million (table 5A).

- Libraries at institutions granting doctoral degrees held about 437 million volumes, or 61 percent of the total volumes held (table 5B).

- The total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff members in college and university libraries equaled about 100,000, including about 26,000 librarians and other professional staff, 42,000 other paid staff, 30,000 student assistants, and 1,400 staff who contributed their services (table 4A).

- Libraries at institutions granting doctoral degrees accounted for 52,000, or half of all, FTE staff at all academic libraries (table 4B).

- Academic libraries had 199 million circulation transactions; 80.4 percent from general collections, and 19.6 percent from reserve collections (table 9A).

- Libraries at institutions granting doctoral degrees accounted for more than half of this total circulation with 105 million circulation transactions (table 9B).

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on information from the 1990-91 IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries survey. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Other surveys included within IPEDS are Institutional Characteristics, Fall Enrollment, Completions, Finance, Faculty Salaries, and Staff. IPEDS is an extension of earlier data efforts by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The data in this report come from the higher education institutions in IPEDS and include all colleges and universities with accreditation at the higher education level as recognized by the Secretary of Education. At the national level, 87.0 percent of the libraries responded. Overall response rates for the states of Alabama and Washington were 64 percent and 54 percent, respectively. Those response rates are below the NCES guideline of 70 percent for any analyzed variable. Data were imputed for nonrespondents but caution should be exercised when comparing estimates by state. The data lines for Alabama and Washington are footnoted on each of the state tables. See the section on METHODOLOGY following the tables for more detail. See especially table B for the number and percent of non-responding academic libraries by state, level and control of institution.

The tables in this publication summarize library staff, library operating expenditures, library collections, library loan transactions, and library service per typical week for libraries in higher education institutions in the 50 States and District of Columbia (D.C.). Staff and service data are for fall 1990, whereas the remainder of the data cover FY 1990. FY 1990 is defined as any 12-month period between July 1, 1989, through September 30, 1990, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

The Academic Libraries survey has been carried out by NCES since 1966. Although there have been changes in the form over the years, the series is generally considered to be continuous. Beginning with the 1990 survey, the Academic Libraries survey will be conducted on a 2-year cycle.

Table 1A: Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures ($000'S)	Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	$3,257,813	86	122	320	690	400	487	528	303	338
▲ ALABAMA	81	55,786	2	1	9	22	15	9	11	5	7
ALASKA	6	9,386	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
ARIZONA	35	44,895	2	4	2	3	5	8	6	2	3
ARKANSAS	35	18,243	0	2	6	11	1	5	5	4	1
CALIFORNIA	284	332,228	13	4	26	57	30	37	63	19	35
COLORADO	44	43,788	6	1	5	9	1	4	7	5	6
CONNECTICUT	45	70,354	0	3	4	7	7	7	4	8	5
DELAWARE	10	13,673	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	47,728	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	6
FLORIDA	94	108,231	1	4	13	17	8	10	19	12	10
GEORGIA	79	69,451	0	2	11	20	9	13	12	5	7
HAWAII	14	18,228	0	0	0	1	2	6	3	1	1
IDAHO	11	10,037	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	2
ILLINOIS	158	158,253	5	9	17	25	19	30	25	15	13
INDIANA	71	65,582	3	7	8	16	6	5	18	2	6
IOWA	57	42,497	1	1	5	12	9	15	9	2	3
KANSAS	52	36,851	0	2	9	24	6	1	3	3	4
KENTUCKY	47	43,344	3	2	8	9	7	7	2	2	7
LOUISIANA	33	40,154	0	0	5	4	2	4	6	6	6
MAINE	29	14,439	3	1	3	12	0	5	0	4	1
MARYLAND	54	70,743	2	1	3	4	8	11	10	8	7
MASSACHUSETTS	112	162,327	1	6	9	13	15	21	19	12	16
MICHIGAN	95	108,878	1	3	11	18	7	14	20	11	10
MINNESOTA	74	62,612	2	3	9	18	7	13	10	7	5
MISSISSIPPI	42	25,385	0	3	4	9	6	9	4	4	3
MISSOURI	86	66,871	1	3	7	32	10	12	9	3	9
MONTANA	19	7,787	0	1	6	4	4	1	1	0	2
NEBRASKA	34	21,637	0	2	6	8	9	3	2	2	2
NEVADA	8	10,728	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	18,111	5	1	3	5	5	2	4	1	2
NEW JERSEY	54	80,986	1	1	3	6	5	5	12	12	9
NEW MEXICO	26	20,809	1	0	6	8	4	1	4	0	2
NEW YORK	263	315,994	13	13	14	32	23	44	44	47	33
NORTH CAROLINA	118	99,791	0	3	6	35	28	21	10	5	10
NORTH DAKOTA	20	9,442	0	2	5	4	4	1	2	0	2
OHIO	141	134,454	3	5	19	32	20	23	14	9	16
OKLAHOMA	46	34,385	0	2	3	10	7	8	9	4	3
OREGON	46	38,204	0	5	6	7	5	8	8	4	3
PENNSYLVANIA	202	159,841	6	7	18	48	26	27	33	22	15
RHODE ISLAND	11	21,751	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	37,990	3	0	7	17	10	7	13	5	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	8,870	1	2	0	7	1	2	4	1	1
TENNESSEE	82	55,238	0	5	14	22	7	12	12	5	5
TEXAS	166	177,365	3	3	12	30	22	19	36	18	23
UTAH	13	25,892	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	3
VERMONT	22	12,782	2	0	3	5	5	2	3	0	2
VIRGINIA	77	81,937	0	0	4	22	7	15	11	9	9
▲ WASHINGTON	54	59,942	0	1	0	9	7	9	22	0	6
WEST VIRGINIA	28	14,184	0	3	0	5	7	7	4	0	2
WISCONSIN	60	62,384	0	1	6	12	4	13	10	9	5
WYOMING	9	7,341	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	1

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 18: Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures ($000'S)	Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	$3,257,813	86	122	320	690	400	487	528	303	338
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	$2,866,136	41	59	126	337	205	284	360	255	330
DOCTORATE	488	$1,946,970	7	3	14	26	22	33	61	79	243
MASTERS	827	$ 694,567	8	9	40	93	83	173	200	141	80
BACCALAUREATE	682	$ 224,599	26	47	72	218	100	78	99	35	7
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	$ 391,676	45	63	194	353	195	203	168	48	8
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	$2,014,165	11	14	69	248	210	240	290	187	235
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	$1,243,648	75	108	251	442	190	247	238	116	103

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 2A: Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percent of total operating expenditures, by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures (000'S)	Salaries and wages (000'S)	Percent of total operating expenditures	Collection expenditures total (000'S)	Equipment, Computer hardware (000'S)	Preservation (000'S)	Postage (000'S)	Telecommunication (000'S)	Online database searches (000'S)	Contract computer services (000'S)	All other operating expenditures (000'S)
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	$3,257,813	$1,693,330	52.0	$1,040,928	$96,235	$37,360	$10,079	$19,047	$16,577	$76,344	$267,912
▲ ALABAMA	81	55,786	27,111	48.6	19,239	2,499	690	155	333	175	1,202	4,382
ALASKA	6	9,386	5,576	59.4	2,414	196	121	45	40	20	268	706
ARIZONA	35	44,895	22,040	49.1	16,029	1,081	733	172	262	202	795	3,582
ARKANSAS	35	18,243	9,253	50.7	6,824	392	180	59	103	64	490	877
CALIFORNIA	284	332,228	186,964	56.3	92,991	9,089	3,864	985	1,586	1,120	6,557	29,072
COLORADO	44	43,788	21,805	49.8	15,547	1,043	518	160	286	225	1,688	2,518
CONNECTICUT	45	70,354	33,345	47.4	20,492	1,658	847	140	323	313	1,710	11,526
DELAWARE	10	13,673	6,195	45.3	6,072	131	170	2	2	60	56	984
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	47,728	24,173	50.6	15,028	1,249	528	119	235	463	906	5,028
FLORIDA	94	108,231	51,099	47.2	43,625	3,353	1,551	407	437	462	1,462	5,835
GEORGIA	79	69,451	33,764	48.6	24,226	2,142	569	199	539	365	1,375	6,272
HAWAII	14	18,228	8,967	49.2	5,793	1,903	347	53	37	63	355	711
IDAHO	11	10,037	5,009	49.9	3,458	287	99	38	78	14	476	579
ILLINOIS	158	158,253	86,318	54.5	48,068	4,422	1,785	501	847	798	3,397	12,117
INDIANA	71	65,582	32,437	49.5	21,195	2,283	863	306	442	234	892	6,931
IOWA	57	42,497	20,999	49.4	14,374	1,618	846	172	238	211	1,517	2,521
KANSAS	52	36,851	17,870	48.5	11,799	2,752	378	165	1,072	140	942	1,734
KENTUCKY	47	43,344	21,906	50.5	14,658	821	468	192	303	194	809	3,993
LOUISIANA	33	40,154	20,621	51.4	14,981	797	531	94	192	276	593	2,069
MAINE	29	14,439	6,947	48.1	5,547	359	192	84	68	76	380	786
MARYLAND	54	70,743	38,139	53.9	20,119	1,835	697	203	486	586	1,830	6,849
MASSACHUSETTS	112	162,327	88,600	54.6	46,309	3,234	1,706	350	571	1,176	3,326	17,055
MICHIGAN	95	108,878	58,557	53.8	33,992	3,512	923	370	913	505	2,524	7,581
MINNESOTA	74	62,612	33,493	53.5	18,795	1,482	831	209	345	333	2,153	4,970
MISSISSIPPI	42	25,385	12,219	48.1	9,645	903	183	47	138	106	687	1,457
MISSOURI	86	66,871	33,537	50.2	21,440	2,142	606	223	490	340	1,692	6,400
MONTANA	19	7,787	3,915	50.3	2,760	168	83	29	48	23	289	472
NEBRASKA	34	21,637	10,443	48.3	7,374	1,134	270	99	265	130	732	1,190
NEVADA	8	10,728	5,786	53.9	3,521	429	149	21	41	26	166	590
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	18,111	9,033	49.9	6,682	221	167	32	60	47	298	1,570
NEW JERSEY	54	80,986	47,026	58.1	23,227	2,352	1,239	194	434	385	2,542	3,587
NEW MEXICO	26	20,809	11,196	53.8	6,100	387	259	42	61	98	466	2,200
NEW YORK	263	315,994	172,813	54.7	95,293	8,414	3,886	875	1,824	1,974	8,532	22,384
NORTH CAROLINA	118	99,791	50,760	50.9	33,017	3,225	1,082	373	596	421	1,882	8,435
NORTH DAKOTA	20	9,442	4,225	44.7	3,683	353	98	39	66	101	312	565
OHIO	141	134,454	65,442	48.7	42,691	3,430	1,387	497	937	765	4,289	15,017
OKLAHOMA	46	34,385	17,347	50.5	11,009	869	250	120	193	136	870	3,590
OREGON	46	38,204	17,876	46.8	12,349	993	330	90	229	178	766	5,391
PENNSYLVANIA	202	159,841	81,836	51.2	51,854	5,101	2,193	408	953	782	3,223	13,491
RHODE ISLAND	11	21,751	11,190	51.4	6,594	342	260	80	127	38	723	2,398
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	37,990	18,342	48.3	12,717	1,661	409	90	168	313	904	3,386
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	8,870	3,860	43.5	3,643	227	89	35	56	53	401	505
TENNESSEE	82	55,238	27,382	49.6	19,176	2,615	332	132	278	482	1,016	3,826
TEXAS	166	177,365	91,465	51.6	58,372	5,283	1,678	705	1,090	905	4,486	13,381
UTAH	13	25,892	11,954	46.2	10,066	888	482	92	135	107	544	1,624
VERMONT	22	12,782	6,398	50.1	4,584	396	149	52	98	81	292	731
VIRGINIA	77	81,937	41,053	50.1	28,175	1,455	955	197	377	323	1,639	7,762
▲ WASHINGTON	54	59,942	32,714	54.6	16,981	1,899	715	180	297	269	1,654	5,235
WEST VIRGINIA	28	14,184	7,113	50.2	4,727	668	142	95	100	57	410	871
WISCONSIN	60	62,384	33,948	54.4	20,351	2,454	395	126	221	310	1,617	2,962
WYOMING	9	7,341	3,271	44.6	3,323	89	135	22	27	50	209	215

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 28: Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percent of total operating expenditures, by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures (000'S)	Salaries and wages (000'S)	Percent of total operating expenditures	Collection expenditures total (000'S)	Equipment, Computer hardware (000'S)	Preservation (000'S)	Postage (000'S)	Telecommunication (000'S)	Online database searches (000'S)	Contract computer services (000'S)	All other operating expenditures (000'S)
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	$3,257,813	$1,693,330	52.0	$1,040,928	$96,235	$37,360	$10,079	$19,047	$16,577	$76,344	$267,912
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	$2,866,136	$1,437,479	50.2	$959,687	$79,371	$36,427	$9,567	$17,564	$15,666	$68,745	$241,631
DOCTORATE	488	$1,946,970	$950,967	48.8	$664,434	$52,452	$27,582	$7,178	$14,050	$10,419	$41,735	$178,152
MASTERS	827	$694,567	$368,885	53.1	$223,165	$19,824	$6,809	$1,776	$2,626	$4,251	$19,936	$47,296
BACCALAUREATE	682	$224,599	$117,626	52.4	$72,088	$7,095	$2,035	$613	$888	$997	$7,074	$16,183
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	$391,676	$255,851	65.3	$81,242	$16,864	$933	$512	$1,483	$910	$7,599	$26,281
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	$2,014,165	$1,080,410	53.6	$639,875	$61,018	$21,498	$6,185	$12,112	$7,932	$44,017	$141,118
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	$1,243,648	$612,920	49.3	$401,054	$35,218	$15,863	$3,894	$6,935	$8,644	$32,327	$126,794

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 3A: Operating expenditures for collections and equipment by category of collection and type of equipment by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Collections expenditures total (000'S)	Print materials (000'S)	Current Serial Subscriptions	Microforms (000'S)	Machine readable materials (000'S)	Audiovisual materials (000'S)	Other collection expenditures (000'S)	Equipment total (000'S)	Furniture and equipment (000'S)	Computer hardware (000'S)
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	$1,040,928	$401,700	$548,980	$32,416	$15,000	$22,888	$19,945	$96,235	$47,849	$48,387
▲ ALABAMA	81	19,239	8,214	9,635	565	192	380	253	2,499	1,089	1,409
ALASKA	6	2,414	967	1,380	39	10	11	7	196	172	24
ARIZONA	35	16,029	6,947	8,039	336	92	225	390	1,081	670	411
ARKANSAS	35	6,824	2,551	3,703	255	70	161	84	392	227	165
CALIFORNIA	284	92,991	38,718	46,281	3,388	1,288	1,678	1,637	9,089	3,895	5,194
COLORADO	44	15,547	5,178	9,253	482	115	347	171	1,043	679	364
CONNECTICUT	45	20,492	9,612	9,327	975	176	294	109	1,658	1,000	658
DELAWARE	10	6,072	2,789	3,094	78	57	40	14	131	64	67
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	15,028	4,890	9,232	473	76	161	195	1,249	601	648
FLORIDA	94	43,625	18,859	15,809	4,243	1,354	1,379	1,980	3,353	1,844	1,509
GEORGIA	79	24,226	8,127	13,202	788	248	589	1,272	2,142	1,084	1,058
HAWAII	14	5,793	1,970	3,237	332	61	177	17	1,903	461	1,442
IDAHO	11	3,458	1,192	2,126	29	15	51	44	287	108	179
ILLINOIS	158	48,068	19,264	25,144	1,077	626	1,259	697	4,422	2,539	1,884
INDIANA	71	21,195	7,997	10,900	304	465	352	1,176	2,283	1,011	1,272
IOWA	57	14,374	6,023	7,375	438	82	369	88	1,618	639	979
KANSAS	52	11,799	5,036	6,250	186	87	175	64	2,752	1,018	1,734
KENTUCKY	47	14,658	5,663	7,784	350	106	274	480	821	379	442
LOUISIANA	33	14,981	4,731	9,248	408	106	194	294	797	426	371
MAINE	29	5,547	2,307	2,942	72	68	97	62	359	208	151
MARYLAND	54	20,119	7,413	10,800	867	204	439	396	1,835	766	1,069
MASSACHUSETTS	112	46,309	17,260	24,745	1,104	574	733	1,893	3,234	1,561	1,672
MICHIGAN	95	33,992	13,547	18,409	535	470	612	420	3,512	1,970	1,542
MINNESOTA	74	18,795	8,255	8,970	342	177	591	460	1,482	1,011	471
MISSISSIPPI	42	9,645	2,518	4,570	593	1,397	302	265	903	453	450
MISSOURI	86	21,440	7,655	11,634	710	255	542	643	2,142	1,047	1,095
MONTANA	19	2,760	770	1,767	49	39	75	60	168	64	104
NEBRASKA	34	7,374	2,640	4,259	146	27	108	194	1,134	432	702
NEVADA	8	3,521	1,460	1,817	90	44	98	12	429	237	192
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	6,682	1,972	3,989	136	61	66	458	221	145	76
NEW JERSEY	54	23,227	9,538	12,191	527	226	474	272	2,352	828	1,524
NEW MEXICO	26	6,100	1,963	3,820	108	55	126	29	387	247	140
NEW YORK	263	95,293	35,044	54,110	2,130	1,107	1,652	1,250	8,414	4,495	3,919
NORTH CAROLINA	118	33,017	12,431	17,962	1,023	352	1,022	227	3,225	1,392	1,834
NORTH DAKOTA	20	3,683	1,280	2,221	63	32	73	13	353	174	180
OHIO	141	42,691	16,674	23,287	847	445	811	627	3,430	1,446	1,985
OKLAHOMA	46	11,009	3,728	6,506	296	182	223	74	869	539	331
OREGON	46	12,349	4,416	7,349	265	59	221	39	993	641	352
PENNSYLVANIA	202	51,854	19,919	27,525	1,487	1,142	1,145	636	5,101	2,980	2,121
RHODE ISLAND	11	6,594	2,564	3,861	57	35	44	33	342	234	108
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	12,717	5,363	6,392	296	252	352	63	1,661	666	995
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	3,643	1,215	2,222	70	36	70	30	227	127	100
TENNESSEE	82	19,176	6,685	10,387	1,188	235	433	248	2,615	1,525	1,090
TEXAS	166	58,372	23,064	29,783	1,711	1,065	1,748	1,000	5,283	2,704	2,580
UTAH	13	10,066	4,390	5,352	170	45	105	2	888	508	381
VERMONT	22	4,584	1,903	2,325	92	113	104	48	396	154	242
VIRGINIA	77	28,175	10,136	14,903	1,027	331	957	820	1,455	873	582
▲ WASHINGTON	54	16,981	5,953	9,280	478	315	517	436	1,899	1,012	887
WEST VIRGINIA	28	4,727	1,762	2,384	256	109	164	53	668	313	355
WISCONSIN	60	20,351	7,817	10,368	926	283	782	176	2,454	1,136	1,318
WYOMING	9	3,323	1,329	1,831	7	37	86	34	89	58	31

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 38: Operating expenditures for collections and equipment by category of collection and type of equipment by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Collections expenditures total (000'S)	Print materials (000'S)	Current Serial Sub-scriptions	Microforms (000'S)	Machine readable materials (000'S)	Audiovisual materials (000'S)	Other collection expenditures (000'S)	Equipment total (000'S)	Furniture and equipment (000'S)	Computer hardware (000'S)
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	$1,040,928	$401,700	$548,980	$32,416	$15,000	$22,888	$19,945	$96,235	$47,849	$48,387
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	$959,687	$360,345	$526,646	$27,893	$12,265	$14,321	$18,216	$79,371	$37,543	$41,828
DOCTORATE	488	$664,434	$234,873	$382,907	$17,676	$7,945	$6,146	$14,887	$52,452	$23,596	$28,856
MASTERS	827	$223,165	$89,633	$114,435	$7,834	$3,138	$5,701	$2,424	$19,824	$10,218	$9,606
BACCALAUREATE	682	$72,088	$35,839	$29,304	$2,383	$1,183	$2,474	$905	$7,095	$3,728	$3,366
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	$81,242	$41,355	$22,333	$4,523	$2,734	$8,567	$1,729	$16,864	$10,305	$6,559
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	$639,875	$235,736	$346,879	$20,669	$9,487	$15,698	$11,405	$61,018	$30,928	$30,090
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	$401,054	$165,964	$202,101	$11,746	$5,513	$7,190	$8,540	$35,218	$16,920	$18,297

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 4A: Number and percent of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	percent	--Librarians and-- -other professional- FTE	percent	-- All other - - paid staff - FTE	percent	-- Contributed -- ---- services --- FTE	percent	---- Student --- -- assistants -- FTE	percent
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	99,682	100.0	26,101	26.2	41,853	42.0	1,405	1.4	30,323	30.4
▲ ALABAMA	81	1,861	1.9	486	26.1	657	35.3	56	3.0	662	35.6
ALASKA	6	200	0.2	52	26.0	80	40.0	1	0.5	67	33.5
ARIZONA	35	1,365	1.4	337	24.7	637	46.7	17	1.2	374	27.4
ARKANSAS	35	729	0.7	180	24.7	256	35.1	19	2.6	274	37.6
CALIFORNIA	284	11,073	11.1	2,384	21.5	5,054	45.6	184	1.7	3,451	31.2
COLORADO	44	1,165	1.2	305	26.2	538	46.2	8	0.7	314	27.0
CONNECTICUT	45	1,588	1.6	492	31.0	748	47.1	7	0.4	341	21.5
DELAWARE	10	355	0.4	103	29.0	176	49.6	0	0.0	76	21.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	1,258	1.3	387	30.8	547	43.5	6	0.5	318	25.3
FLORIDA	94	3,351	3.4	832	24.8	1,414	42.2	96	2.9	1,009	30.1
GEORGIA	79	2,310	2.3	580	25.1	939	40.6	41	1.8	750	32.5
HAWAII	14	438	0.4	125	28.5	170	38.8	5	1.1	138	31.5
IDAHO	11	324	0.3	78	24.1	133	41.0	0	0.0	113	34.9
ILLINOIS	158	5,135	5.2	1,297	25.3	2,259	44.0	33	0.6	1,546	30.1
INDIANA	71	2,216	2.2	541	24.4	869	39.2	34	1.5	772	34.8
IOWA	57	1,273	1.3	328	25.8	510	40.1	29	2.3	406	31.9
KANSAS	52	1,063	1.1	293	27.6	389	36.6	15	1.4	366	34.4
KENTUCKY	47	1,522	1.5	403	26.5	602	39.6	35	2.3	482	31.7
LOUISIANA	33	1,148	1.2	308	26.8	417	36.3	8	0.7	415	36.1
MAINE	29	433	0.4	126	29.1	158	36.5	9	2.1	140	32.3
MARYLAND	54	1,862	1.9	526	28.2	884	47.5	24	1.3	428	23.0
MASSACHUSETTS	112	4,436	4.5	1,306	29.4	1,990	44.9	38	0.9	1,102	24.8
MICHIGAN	95	3,186	3.2	831	26.1	1,258	39.5	18	0.6	1,079	33.9
MINNESOTA	74	1,697	1.7	471	27.8	594	35.0	26	1.5	606	35.7
MISSISSIPPI	42	954	1.0	253	26.5	311	32.6	19	2.0	371	38.9
MISSOURI	86	2,207	2.2	553	25.1	917	41.5	45	2.0	692	31.4
MONTANA	19	305	0.3	73	23.9	113	37.0	2	0.7	117	38.4
NEBRASKA	34	701	0.7	187	26.7	325	46.4	6	0.9	183	26.1
NEVADA	8	274	0.3	69	25.2	124	45.3	2	0.7	79	28.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	586	0.6	142	24.2	246	42.0	9	1.5	189	32.3
NEW JERSEY	54	2,214	2.2	618	27.9	1,123	50.7	18	0.8	455	20.6
NEW MEXICO	26	782	0.8	153	19.6	312	39.9	2	0.3	315	40.3
NEW YORK	263	8,794	8.8	2,800	31.8	3,845	43.7	71	0.8	2,078	23.6
NORTH CAROLINA	118	3,006	3.0	840	27.9	1,332	44.3	7	0.2	827	27.5
NORTH DAKOTA	20	300	0.3	87	29.0	101	33.7	6	2.0	106	35.3
OHIO	141	4,229	4.2	1,030	24.4	1,490	35.2	79	1.9	1,630	38.5
OKLAHOMA	46	1,155	1.2	292	25.3	439	38.0	20	1.7	404	35.0
OREGON	46	1,091	1.1	252	23.1	436	40.0	9	0.8	394	36.1
PENNSYLVANIA	202	5,161	5.2	1,302	25.2	1,987	38.5	150	2.9	1,722	33.4
RHODE ISLAND	11	618	0.6	174	28.2	270	43.7	0	0.0	174	28.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	1,249	1.3	322	25.8	489	39.2	24	1.9	414	33.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	281	0.3	83	29.5	97	34.5	4	1.4	97	34.5
TENNESSEE	82	1,906	1.9	499	26.2	765	40.1	67	3.5	575	30.2
TEXAS	166	5,767	5.8	1,471	25.5	2,644	45.8	28	0.5	1,624	28.2
UTAH	13	825	0.8	203	24.6	265	32.1	0	0.0	357	43.3
VERMONT	22	431	0.4	105	24.4	172	39.9	7	1.6	147	34.1
VIRGINIA	77	2,348	2.4	649	27.6	953	40.6	11	0.5	735	31.3
▲ WASHINGTON	54	1,865	1.9	460	24.7	802	43.0	66	3.5	537	28.8
WEST VIRGINIA	28	614	0.6	125	20.4	231	37.6	13	2.1	245	39.9
WISCONSIN	60	1,822	1.8	525	28.8	694	38.1	25	1.4	578	31.7
WYOMING	9	209	0.2	63	30.1	91	43.5	6	2.9	49	23.4

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
** Details do not add to totals due to rounding
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 48: Number and percent of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and by institutional level and control: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	percent	--Librarians and other professional-- FTE	percent	-- All other paid staff -- FTE	percent	-- Contributed services -- FTE	percent	-- Student assistants -- FTE	percent
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	99,682	100.0	26,101	26.2	41,853	42.0	1,405	1.4	30,323	30.4
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	84,198	100.0	22,143	26.3	35,638	42.3	726	0.9	25,691	30.5
DOCTORATE	488	52,007	100.0	13,749	26.4	24,530	47.2	128	0.2	13,600	26.2
MASTERS	827	22,831	100.0	6,061	26.5	8,406	36.8	340	1.5	8,024	35.1
BACCALAUREATE	682	9,360	100.0	2,333	24.9	2,702	28.9	258	2.8	4,067	43.5
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	15,484	100.0	3,958	25.6	6,215	40.1	679	4.4	4,632	29.9
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	59,942	100.0	15,531	25.9	26,887	44.9	198	0.3	17,326	28.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	39,740	100.0	10,570	26.6	14,966	37.7	1,207	3.0	12,997	32.7

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

** Details do not add to totals due to rounding

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 5A: Number of volumes of books, bound serials and government documents held at the end of the year and number of libraries by number of volumes by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	717,042,346	144	106	243	306	520	666	753	258	133	145
▲ ALABAMA	81	12,233,113	6	2	7	6	23	11	13	8	3	2
ALASKA	6	1,490,503	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
ARIZONA	35	8,673,210	3	3	2	3	7	10	4	0	1	2
ARKANSAS	35	4,532,499	2	0	6	5	3	7	7	4	0	1
CALIFORNIA	284	70,623,921	6	12	26	20	57	68	48	15	13	19
COLORADO	44	9,711,233	4	3	3	4	8	3	11	4	1	3
CONNECTICUT	45	17,792,014	2	2	4	5	9	4	9	6	1	3
DELAWARE	10	3,119,276	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	8,344,018	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	1	1	4
FLORIDA	94	15,963,093	3	4	8	9	16	24	19	3	5	3
GEORGIA	79	15,670,020	3	0	8	9	13	16	19	7	0	4
HAWAII	14	3,423,991	0	0	0	1	5	4	3	0	0	1
IDAHO	11	2,156,732	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	0
ILLINOIS	158	39,514,624	10	11	12	7	22	36	38	9	6	7
INDIANA	71	16,162,541	5	9	3	2	4	10	27	6	2	3
IOWA	57	10,451,418	2	2	5	1	9	19	13	3	1	2
KANSAS	52	9,316,443	1	0	2	12	11	11	7	4	2	2
KENTUCKY	47	10,197,014	2	0	7	4	5	9	10	5	2	3
LOUISIANA	33	10,443,198	0	0	3	1	3	4	9	9	2	2
MAINE	29	3,651,448	2	2	6	2	4	6	2	3	2	0
MARYLAND	54	11,419,505	2	0	4	4	8	9	17	5	3	2
MASSACHUSETTS	112	34,420,079	9	1	7	5	10	29	30	7	8	6
MICHIGAN	95	25,799,418	2	4	5	14	12	19	21	8	5	5
MINNESOTA	74	14,009,585	5	1	9	12	8	9	18	9	1	2
MISSISSIPPI	42	5,701,192	0	1	4	5	11	6	10	2	3	0
MISSOURI	86	16,601,359	1	3	7	8	12	22	20	5	5	3
MONTANA	19	1,723,382	1	3	3	0	4	3	3	2	0	0
NEBRASKA	34	5,457,458	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	1	1	1
NEVADA	8	1,562,012	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	4,146,924	4	4	2	5	3	2	6	0	1	1
NEW JERSEY	54	17,747,045	0	2	1	2	5	15	14	9	4	2
NEW MEXICO	26	4,037,190	1	3	1	3	8	4	3	1	1	1
NEW YORK	263	67,601,826	19	16	4	6	32	58	71	33	11	13
NORTH CAROLINA	118	22,674,572	1	3	9	26	21	22	22	6	4	4
NORTH DAKOTA	20	1,974,267	2	1	3	2	3	6	1	1	1	0
OHIO	141	30,971,421	7	1	23	16	18	21	29	10	7	9
OKLAHOMA	46	8,542,606	0	2	3	6	7	9	16	0	1	2
OREGON	46	7,702,662	1	1	3	4	8	15	7	4	1	2
PENNSYLVANIA	202	35,772,194	11	2	12	20	33	36	57	19	8	4
RHODE ISLAND	11	4,264,112	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	9,335,181	2	0	5	10	13	9	18	5	0	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	2,479,535	0	2	0	0	3	7	5	1	1	0
TENNESSEE	82	12,520,522	3	0	12	8	9	24	16	5	3	2
TEXAS	166	39,111,490	8	2	7	15	28	35	43	10	10	8
UTAH	13	5,896,059	2	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	1	2
VERMONT	22	3,039,810	1	2	0	3	3	7	4	0	1	1
VIRGINIA	77	15,995,963	3	1	1	11	11	13	22	10	2	3
▲ WASHINGTON	54	12,396,538	2	0	1	4	20	8	13	3	0	3
WEST VIRGINIA	28	4,271,635	1	0	2	3	5	4	11	1	0	1
WISCONSIN	60	14,998,400	1	0	2	10	8	12	14	8	3	2
WYOMING	9	1,398,095	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 5B: Number of volumes of books, bound serials and government documents held at the end of the year and number of libraries by number of volumes by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	717,042,346	144	106	243	306	520	666	753	258	133	145
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	663,118,826	46	49	72	77	164	366	692	253	133	145
DOCTORATE	488	437,100,621	8	7	9	7	5	36	127	63	87	139
MASTERS	827	161,698,823	12	16	17	18	37	148	377	155	42	5
BACCALAUREATE	682	64,319,382	26	26	46	52	122	182	188	35	4	1
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	53,923,520	98	57	171	229	356	300	61	5	0	0
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	412,309,861	31	31	77	158	309	330	230	150	96	92
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	304,732,485	113	75	166	148	211	336	523	108	37	53

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 6A: Number of volumes, units, and linear feet held at the end of the year and number added during the year by material collection category, in all academic libraries by state: 1990

ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Number Held At End Of Year: Physical units of microforms	Number Held At End Of Year: Manuscripts & archives linear ft.	Number Held At End Of Year: Cartographic materials units	Number Held At End Of Year: Graphic materials units	Number Added During The Year: Volume	Number Added During The Year: Physical units of microforms	Number Added During The Year: Manuscripts & archives linear ft.	Number Added During The Year: Cartographic materials units	Number Added During The Year: Graphic materials units
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	710,260,091	2,543,684	27,013,649	49,987,940	19,002,705	37,949,820	132,049	958,502	1,684,817
▲ ALABAMA	81	10,783,563	43,810	386,172	373,378	313,295	656,172	987	15,807	13,438
ALASKA	6	1,446,138	10,403	27,938	271,008	45,593	25,287	233	2,331	9,746
ARIZONA	35	10,185,529	16,519	419,822	1,257,103	339,194	531,419	380	6,161	3,317
ARKANSAS	35	5,977,015	13,580	144,062	29,145	117,272	330,323	601	4,593	169
CALIFORNIA	284	58,793,170	108,605	2,764,071	8,355,437	1,697,050	2,700,588	4,180	37,214	61,827
COLORADO	44	11,340,616	31,597	676,280	431,904	276,261	698,242	959	34,003	6,661
CONNECTICUT	45	9,653,297	63,096	700,551	2,396,606	404,382	696,161	2,649	10,888	14,387
DELAWARE	10	3,086,891	1,250	116,028	34,803	138,097	378,971	69	3,912	848
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	29,516,056	45,983	22,588	195,914	326,309	813,879	3,397	493	5,286
FLORIDA	94	24,308,716	21,321	866,529	635,024	666,832	2,139,052	821	14,855	38,045
GEORGIA	79	20,781,865	41,659	770,632	578,167	537,709	1,411,626	2,698	36,478	21,139
HAWAII	14	4,552,273	1,360	239,177	15,977	114,064	213,922	15	3,683	50
IDAHO	11	2,709,095	8,992	326,656	148,568	66,776	195,904	693	8,890	2,555
ILLINOIS	158	30,274,803	98,920	2,791,111	1,145,911	1,025,342	1,577,826	5,728	74,043	19,526
INDIANA	71	10,264,415	118,652	1,256,744	1,531,491	451,409	511,454	1,532	102,712	536,031
IOWA	57	9,382,370	26,445	499,206	811,662	266,232	547,981	653	19,161	22,890
KANSAS	52	10,418,525	37,867	360,565	2,331,596	229,387	530,865	3,009	10,615	38,984
KENTUCKY	47	13,520,624	50,606	243,053	2,341,674	222,611	594,498	4,140	8,710	27,092
LOUISIANA	33	15,086,174	80,667	556,463	1,175,206	251,161	719,373	3,463	14,677	14,437
MAINE	29	4,411,211	11,958	161,275	145,598	113,112	300,728	837	6,193	3,730
MARYLAND	54	10,984,988	38,902	439,690	1,223,262	339,704	489,380	1,721	21,695	66,482
MASSACHUSETTS	112	21,951,906	97,211	651,569	908,763	1,069,657	1,143,018	5,221	14,244	21,672
MICHIGAN	95	22,928,541	147,333	721,135	1,713,037	674,368	1,349,927	9,385	15,877	16,499
MINNESOTA	74	8,154,883	48,919	533,423	187,600	383,038	531,200	2,464	15,743	7,528
MISSISSIPPI	42	10,309,273	34,324	148,135	160,902	142,757	476,928	9,583	5,104	1,859
MISSOURI	86	16,501,005	21,336	553,423	198,445	363,704	534,518	1,668	7,350	3,687
MONTANA	19	2,225,542	18,156	263,038	90,087	41,760	150,344	1,169	8,168	1,632
NEBRASKA	34	7,067,631	29,259	59,194	108,068	135,382	435,168	6,565	1,591	490
NEVADA	8	4,503,603	9,958	231,563	247,226	60,387	262,552	327	4,491	5,995
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	4,533,093	15,817	264,667	290,115	113,291	232,593	440	8,610	5,843
NEW JERSEY	54	12,337,888	81,062	416,339	552,885	447,808	656,735	1,144	3,067	20,841
NEW MEXICO	26	9,518,137	23,572	235,383	126,911	140,471	958,745	3,305	11,199	7,143
NEW YORK	263	66,787,351	352,131	968,398	3,628,897	1,528,721	3,320,914	6,802	34,002	96,884
NORTH CAROLINA	118	20,074,636	55,147	691,404	671,145	665,762	1,240,101	1,935	24,526	210,108
NORTH DAKOTA	20	2,340,289	9,847	301,036	63,891	62,411	154,312	1,625	6,623	1,624
OHIO	141	21,303,894	125,458	834,702	395,952	703,788	1,028,201	1,650	22,737	24,770
OKLAHOMA	46	11,835,370	18,562	354,464	137,067	193,717	637,657	416	15,642	2,428
OREGON	46	8,071,592	71,318	1,113,884	790,072	235,395	384,490	2,385	18,354	23,353
PENNSYLVANIA	202	31,305,453	91,645	697,748	1,969,126	821,573	1,234,478	12,634	114,097	43,355
RHODE ISLAND	11	3,013,400	12,094	13,535	585,418	63,422	62,673	499	215	29,747
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	9,224,345	20,756	330,016	458,198	262,342	968,728	539	100,273	3,766
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	1,282,605	10,277	107,912	26,525	61,160	124,070	1,863	1,958	153
TENNESSEE	82	14,764,098	31,714	522,732	172,871	331,718	761,494	3,002	5,934	5,487
TEXAS	166	48,774,556	129,012	983,955	7,636,368	1,100,654	2,603,166	9,256	36,763	140,872
UTAH	13	7,312,326	31,470	475,884	827,273	212,324	306,694	1,596	14,796	52,437
VERMONT	22	1,692,938	10,798	273,683	251,708	99,229	131,944	144	7,477	5,499
VIRGINIA	77	18,987,556	55,217	484,566	555,587	515,999	659,269	1,833	12,038	30,325
▲ WASHINGTON	54	5,240,675	39,352	244,453	817,785	137,683	235,942	4	162	543
WEST VIRGINIA	28	4,311,851	25,789	40,703	54,495	53,991	206,982	2,127	3,623	1,334
WISCONSIN	60	15,722,309	53,700	710,198	903,256	395,721	1,050,458	3,671	6,356	11,323
WYOMING	9	706,011	258	17,894	28,833	42,680	42,868	32	368	980

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 6B: Number of volumes, units, and linear feet held at the end of the year and number added during the year by material collection category, in all academic libraries by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Number Held At End Of Year				Number Added During The Year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts & archives linear ft.	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Volume	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts & archives linear ft.	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	710,260,091	2,543,684	27,013,649	49,987,940	19,002,705	37,949,820	132,049	958,502	1,684,817
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	684,838,539	2,493,502	26,793,945	47,228,858	17,278,983	35,425,536	127,414	932,881	1,614,710
DOCTORATE	488	452,389,359	2,018,299	23,340,319	37,481,499	11,162,412	21,760,618	94,466	802,486	822,985
MASTERS	827	209,910,409	333,070	2,825,575	7,077,901	4,461,379	11,818,829	26,662	110,884	190,146
BACCALAUREATE	682	22,538,771	142,133	628,051	2,669,458	1,655,192	1,846,089	6,286	19,511	601,579
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	25,421,552	50,182	219,704	2,759,082	1,723,722	2,524,284	4,635	25,621	70,107
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	511,986,986	1,490,427	22,025,745	34,871,757	11,769,929	25,369,363	82,107	809,689	817,079
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	198,273,105	1,053,257	4,987,904	15,116,183	7,232,776	12,580,457	49,942	148,813	867,738

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 7A: Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category and state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents	Current serial subscriptions	Book titles represented by microforms	Serial titles represented by microforms	Government doc. titles represented by microforms	Audio materials	Films	Video materials	Machine readable materials	Other library materials
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	307,462,109	100,725,202	5,749,449	49,363,854	9,826,516	45,076,354	10,358,031	776,168	1,512,054	1,839,037	9,497,708
▲ ALABAMA	81	5,835,027	2,459,486	69,371	924,299	57,146	1,841,690	82,631	16,093	21,165	1,911	57,454
ALASKA	6	1,133,725	323,700	13,776	477,536	2,783	654,866	36,561	4,047	4,611	186	10,311
ARIZONA	35	1,287,148	1,431,880	84,782	188,972	7,478	582,252	122,883	12,164	26,933	3,460	10,198
ARKANSAS	35	2,492,047	1,664,840	40,440	1,307,226	1,103,091	603,078	44,356	5,892	9,979	527	28,791
CALIFORNIA	284	24,269,407	3,962,241	610,747	424,234	284,199	744,382	972,771	44,148	115,608	9,775	1,415,356
COLORADO	44	5,145,987	4,144,770	85,688	1,297,843	147,028	388,459	143,535	11,228	22,213	6,577	146,123
CONNECTICUT	45	8,100,688	469,458	96,938	137,477	38,871	193,752	304,567	3,743	24,974	57,479	620,575
DELAWARE	10	402,554	82,097	31,872	75,885	970	578	9,805	6,281	1,536	175	3,200
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	3,316,025	4,239,870	88,736	72,234	191,827	113	84,949	1,403	29,487	641	103,374
FLORIDA	94	9,167,847	2,579,740	147,468	2,868,228	859,295	1,281,601	295,818	36,598	75,529	191,084	117,547
GEORGIA	79	5,816,815	1,583,100	159,647	2,511,134	442,701	348,186	248,700	20,993	32,291	7,028	63,250
HAWAII	14	562,053	175,703	41,376	464	3,460	149,001	23,240	4,838	7,545	451	28,895
IDAHO	11	1,545,296	817,497	22,898	148,693	2,630	1,759,732	31,874	1,255	5,037	608	18,969
ILLINOIS	158	12,609,616	4,229,773	388,113	1,411,809	115,545	1,380,564	594,119	51,845	84,034	8,063	1,677,631
INDIANA	71	5,929,764	2,634,387	110,243	675,690	167,270	644,333	115,036	30,629	21,981	2,101	157,808
IOWA	57	5,436,168	1,468,751	149,676	444,687	465,288	141,744	135,807	9,189	18,455	3,516	59,876
KANSAS	52	3,322,414	1,686,895	68,969	1,076,285	20,628	339,365	75,620	6,511	13,493	12,684	40,923
KENTUCKY	47	6,002,014	1,760,641	77,031	1,665,964	333,391	1,486,875	168,932	35,205	24,157	4,754	85,923
LOUISIANA	33	5,137,781	3,575,880	80,772	1,261,168	17,872	3,447,575	138,539	14,954	11,479	6,541	216,106
MAINE	29	2,561,313	892,631	32,794	287,440	28,567	648,155	58,928	588	7,147	8,114	15,928
MARYLAND	54	6,633,497	1,582,417	89,416	150,597	11,649	67,172	166,931	10,161	26,825	4,369	156,091
MASSACHUSETTS	112	11,803,971	2,332,402	192,730	3,925,258	36,362	1,301,220	387,051	18,646	54,474	98,822	99,065
MICHIGAN	95	8,811,058	1,824,659	211,828	437,311	133,252	325,650	248,511	24,489	38,869	27,780	379,375
MINNESOTA	74	8,269,487	4,463,215	107,006	204,763	17,138	981,496	465,764	21,742	23,038	26,230	94,509
MISSISSIPPI	42	3,404,700	1,724,836	51,019	630,819	21,042	1,172,612	90,934	7,842	21,844	3,334	71,628
MISSOURI	86	6,699,171	3,250,407	95,916	700,633	17,968	1,430,905	270,630	10,691	28,434	3,857	307,005
MONTANA	19	521,795	1,216,162	14,281	351,438	398,059	995,941	26,106	2,717	3,908	559	4,862
NEBRASKA	34	3,264,789	879,519	40,926	168,047	5,815	381,901	58,351	2,571	24,092	1,881	39,009
NEVADA	8	499,015	1,495,363	12,162	101	621	6	42,310	2,772	5,012	283	27,428
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	1,394,384	658,297	40,298	285,980	3,539	544,209	55,911	769	7,266	1,359	5,692
NEW JERSEY	54	5,738,713	1,213,601	116,847	617,378	112,368	1,037,560	200,257	12,190	26,905	3,104	139,040
NEW MEXICO	26	2,567,765	1,317,319	37,456	1,902,447	9,542	1,686,009	70,092	4,593	8,905	7,349	13,012
NEW YORK	263	34,264,590	2,217,390	615,570	4,016,511	288,188	4,499,967	1,319,262	33,697	111,244	53,126	376,165
NORTH CAROLINA	118	11,603,864	5,078,183	193,374	1,618,924	113,094	2,366,248	357,437	38,335	60,560	9,758	266,712
NORTH DAKOTA	20	725,842	892,802	18,238	1,490	4,622	433,105	40,588	1,246	5,404	274	6,035
OHIO	141	13,577,120	4,016,208	199,640	1,421,772	375,414	864,294	471,219	42,391	42,555	49,407	241,112
OKLAHOMA	46	3,166,164	1,933,328	66,192	2,619,046	293,473	1,174,725	68,747	8,129	19,275	3,586	53,826
OREGON	46	4,553,981	1,457,594	84,291	592,849	49,046	61,074	108,739	7,755	19,598	2,036	51,637
PENNSYLVANIA	202	12,707,796	3,947,884	235,087	2,164,703	392,834	1,635,991	604,403	52,738	87,391	303,794	387,889
RHODE ISLAND	11	2,534,100	777,357	33,800	953	1,067,262	272,476	11,968	2,158	4,115	52	11,499
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	4,624,939	432,436	64,852	169,560	24,303	489,095	84,829	18,751	15,080	154,589	112,225
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	1,206,312	835,919	16,404	509,039	4,452	219,250	36,325	452	7,438	27,440	11,250
TENNESSEE	82	6,652,143	1,344,064	92,317	853,839	49,824	1,073,773	149,200	12,351	30,937	7,581	47,840
TEXAS	166	18,846,121	6,319,376	292,294	5,737,280	1,031,939	2,411,208	529,806	55,591	102,480	20,858	239,598
UTAH	13	2,818,036	1,581,000	44,996	1,494,979	1,137	663,860	104,083	7,053	11,887	2,667	133,179
VERMONT	22	1,564,193	951,649	19,751	254,362	33,546	434,470	53,789	2,259	5,592	284	20,700
VIRGINIA	77	9,381,589	2,813,769	153,864	753,206	116,037	1,190,560	302,728	10,016	53,000	105,693	1,142,198
▲ WASHINGTON	54	930,673	31,462	60,799	976	2,882	26,161	48,306	10,911	21,370	1,126	75,721
WEST VIRGINIA	28	1,775,127	916,682	23,172	396,747	21,820	41,290	74,137	13,431	19,594	306	15,801
WISCONSIN	60	6,563,919	3,006,681	104,869	78,935	898,564	646,096	218,307	19,673	63,603	12,985	88,298
WYOMING	9	283,566	29,881	18,717	46,643	684	11,729	2,639	2,444	3,705	578,873	1,069

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 7B: Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents	Current serial subscriptions	Book titles represented by microforms	Serial titles represented by microforms	Government doc. titles represented by microforms	Audio materials	Films	Video materials	Machine readable materials	Other library materials
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	307,462,109	100,725,202	5,749,449	49,363,854	9,826,516	45,076,354	10,358,031	776,168	1,512,054	1,839,037	9,497,708
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	272,129,099	98,991,185	5,379,094	48,001,552	9,199,094	43,549,990	8,683,343	527,086	903,451	1,419,386	8,580,756
DOCTORATE	488	146,009,587	61,056,714	3,797,621	27,258,320	3,957,935	26,287,614	4,867,425	283,753	365,654	760,120	5,921,755
MASTERS	827	88,032,962	32,890,340	1,172,094	18,563,503	4,813,088	14,910,490	2,633,738	166,316	339,965	361,333	1,886,636
BACCALAUREATE	682	38,086,550	5,044,131	409,379	2,179,729	428,071	2,351,886	1,182,180	77,017	197,832	297,933	772,365
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	35,333,010	1,734,017	370,355	1,362,302	627,422	1,526,364	1,674,688	249,082	608,603	419,651	916,952
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	182,976,220	79,119,859	3,572,586	34,707,531	6,495,036	29,940,278	5,604,141	625,361	1,070,938	1,541,011	6,183,414
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	124,485,889	21,605,343	2,176,863	14,656,323	3,331,480	15,136,076	4,753,890	150,807	441,116	298,026	3,314,294

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 8A: Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents	Current serial subscriptions	Book titles represented by microforms	Serial titles represented by microforms	Government doc. titles represented by microforms	Audio materials	Films	Video materials	Machine readable materials	Other library materials
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	9,416,873	4,535,181	224,341	1,960,916	422,902	3,352,037	444,574	26,505	247,346	146,822	246,992
▲ ALABAMA	81	223,927	112,518	2,961	19,563	16,357	136,590	2,769	372	4,219	663	925
ALASKA	6	34,308	14,024	360	13,589	37	43,680	514	493	790	26	120
ARIZONA	35	56,854	52,302	1,976	6	669	11,946	3,427	330	2,289	541	2,293
ARKANSAS	35	63,193	81,859	2,612	27,123	29,674	74,416	2,477	27	2,921	83	4,091
CALIFORNIA	284	878,907	100,313	24,743	100,746	46,265	122,874	17,225	953	15,652	1,226	28,824
COLORADO	44	176,362	183,606	3,407	154,883	10,991	32,220	3,845	424	4,189	4,550	3,141
CONNECTICUT	45	157,084	22,055	1,637	4,115	6,296	15,571	8,850	18	3,191	1,294	10,413
DELAWARE	10	13,301	1,452	1,113	8,452	34	0	175	2,456	247	81	480
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	98,642	13,090	2,068	5,478	3,391	3	3,042	37	1,547	170	1,369
FLORIDA	94	429,639	77,060	6,965	6,281	3,298	116,169	8,865	408	10,042	2,771	15,768
GEORGIA	79	260,660	98,970	2,914	415,932	11,293	45,371	8,262	257	5,361	346	2,885
HAWAII	14	23,436	8,300	811	10	1,179	13,801	2,610	15	2,595	336	589
IDAHO	11	36,285	17,694	734	18,903	200	46,909	4,321	150	886	20	570
ILLINOIS	158	364,155	223,404	11,923	45,752	6,188	109,764	10,684	406	14,087	781	9,601
INDIANA	71	177,096	77,501	4,147	3,963	1,392	61,051	6,038	91	4,279	291	4,107
IOWA	57	142,989	51,715	3,358	15,184	18,920	14,471	4,488	377	3,940	248	2,600
KANSAS	52	84,683	66,871	1,515	44,374	330	41,999	2,330	33	2,699	779	1,152
KENTUCKY	47	168,853	75,973	2,940	25,312	2,504	87,411	8,923	2,164	5,126	1,200	5,067
LOUISIANA	33	140,820	147,792	3,270	55,752	328	197,994	20,891	173	1,675	6,207	10,934
MAINE	29	75,798	27,102	687	149	116	49,764	4,147	44	1,424	7,569	545
MARYLAND	54	203,777	178,878	6,045	18,988	1,658	11,618	4,607	117	5,350	619	6,873
MASSACHUSETTS	112	334,856	113,698	8,162	25,482	1,112	57,391	17,283	132	8,893	17,372	12,851
MICHIGAN	95	289,412	147,555	5,808	4,367	9,499	45,258	9,937	3,469	7,640	2,972	18,489
MINNESOTA	74	266,473	235,666	4,416	26,659	372	182,415	18,836	1,124	3,670	761	1,917
MISSISSIPPI	42	91,828	80,282	2,311	4,172	1,033	131,927	1,346	3	3,460	521	9,285
MISSOURI	86	179,147	169,746	2,943	17,952	1,054	115,893	97,396	130	5,139	494	3,051
MONTANA	19	28,417	26,166	1,039	12,506	20,755	64,513	465	10	598	80	583
NEBRASKA	34	82,209	46,112	1,083	12,034	300	28,393	1,015	30	2,395	234	1,315
NEVADA	8	6,253	51,523	364	0	151	0	6,019	2	1,273	63	3,565
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	77,581	28,985	1,188	632	188	49,998	1,362	1	1,572	342	633
NEW JERSEY	54	148,062	92,261	4,499	20,067	6,162	86,982	4,428	143	4,486	350	3,965
NEW MEXICO	26	72,658	46,761	1,615	40,118	715	90,961	14,746	60	1,060	439	371
NEW YORK	263	888,546	76,925	20,176	167,772	11,058	142,000	28,275	2,889	20,954	5,334	4,941
NORTH CAROLINA	118	427,820	161,809	12,285	25,526	15,489	146,647	11,825	236	11,938	1,316	5,477
NORTH DAKOTA	20	25,800	36,983	733	22	364	41,377	901	7	1,015	57	205
OHIO	141	411,495	253,316	11,394	37,041	76,101	77,198	19,435	1,739	8,387	4,487	6,149
OKLAHOMA	46	96,556	73,040	1,437	92,256	6,932	52,695	1,513	137	2,829	2,225	3,746
OREGON	46	154,892	58,174	2,307	37,187	449	11,374	4,577	40	2,901	95	5,282
PENNSYLVANIA	202	403,275	208,755	24,563	53,907	19,154	180,408	17,790	555	9,756	4,183	7,168
RHODE ISLAND	11	41,320	31,095	873	254	248	17,347	375	1,400	321	19	365
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	87,828	40,235	4,399	236	1,259	50,192	6,336	1,402	3,901	11,908	3,865
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	28,489	32,286	403	16,850	147	25,653	504	2	478	79	243
TENNESSEE	82	107,649	44,105	3,006	28,349	668	86,233	8,557	672	5,651	1,901	2,150
TEXAS	166	622,346	265,931	8,697	217,846	27,002	184,584	17,379	1,164	18,865	1,919	9,419
UTAH	13	101,543	278,909	465	80,184	57	39,149	1,715	41	3,319	249	4,934
VERMONT	22	52,673	30,198	583	3,992	2,236	44,441	2,201	4	1,702	145	673
VIRGINIA	77	359,518	85,876	7,394	30,983	6,622	70,287	5,748	169	6,783	1,401	18,976
▲ WASHINGTON	54	32,046	6,297	1,208	3	637	5,005	1,850	1,106	4,162	47	247
WEST VIRGINIA	28	27,022	31,085	218	3,330	445	3,957	611	39	1,715	26	86
WISCONSIN	60	147,191	147,396	4,206	13,626	51,476	84,808	13,029	146	9,332	1,706	4,691
WYOMING	9	13,199	1,532	380	2,808	97	1,329	630	308	642	56,296	3

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 88: Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents	Current serial subscriptions	Book titles represented by microforms	Serial titles represented by microforms	Government doc. titles represented by microforms	Audio materials	Films	Video materials	Machine readable materials	Other library materials
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	9,416,873	4,535,181	224,341	1,960,916	422,902	3,352,037	444,574	26,505	247,346	146,822	246,992
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	8,173,702	4,335,306	191,795	1,917,196	364,032	3,233,791	388,058	22,466	144,553	125,714	185,458
DOCTORATE	488	4,513,862	2,478,879	121,677	829,784	86,032	1,679,295	252,088	15,884	52,997	79,855	97,996
MASTERS	827	2,435,992	1,555,428	46,974	1,031,228	175,541	1,309,109	74,606	4,302	58,982	25,598	64,623
BACCALAUREATE	682	1,223,848	300,999	23,144	56,184	102,459	245,387	61,364	2,280	32,574	20,261	22,839
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	1,243,171	199,875	32,546	43,720	58,870	118,246	56,516	4,039	102,793	21,108	61,534
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	5,601,191	3,397,375	124,059	1,430,479	318,226	2,336,996	294,061	21,367	164,949	103,779	159,255
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	3,815,682	1,137,806	100,282	530,437	104,676	1,015,041	150,513	5,138	82,397	43,043	87,737

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 9A: Total number of library loan transactions by type of transaction, in academic libraries by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation: General collection	Circulation: Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	159,837,737	38,928,833	6,576,111	4,199,269
▲ ALABAMA	81	2,581,946	348,605	60,367	33,457
ALASKA	6	394,453	94,352	20,139	17,415
ARIZONA	35	2,815,747	346,879	102,581	44,432
ARKANSAS	35	1,244,334	179,307	41,939	30,827
CALIFORNIA	284	17,701,808	3,479,710	433,712	254,088
COLORADO	44	2,471,234	395,892	151,211	123,240
CONNECTICUT	45	1,717,383	493,226	94,289	51,773
DELAWARE	10	1,198,746	134,508	15,254	7,527
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	1,602,356	335,414	37,630	19,581
FLORIDA	94	4,857,478	1,206,154	155,007	104,015
GEORGIA	79	2,640,312	833,546	124,520	58,624
HAWAII	14	596,841	85,619	9,438	6,696
IDAHO	11	646,959	187,439	25,048	18,614
ILLINOIS	158	9,586,442	2,048,359	787,819	566,213
INDIANA	71	3,655,681	1,235,523	158,541	125,715
IOWA	57	2,176,686	824,219	174,494	69,454
KANSAS	52	2,260,688	1,095,726	116,980	81,455
KENTUCKY	47	2,118,005	423,367	75,666	49,704
LOUISIANA	33	2,111,008	307,664	57,782	52,649
MAINE	29	627,827	271,002	55,902	55,994
MARYLAND	54	1,931,350	725,666	102,963	72,173
MASSACHUSETTS	112	5,681,168	2,256,363	286,469	159,776
MICHIGAN	95	5,355,237	1,359,727	172,179	103,797
MINNESOTA	74	3,233,630	986,826	260,739	147,407
MISSISSIPPI	42	1,369,091	346,954	27,262	18,775
MISSOURI	86	3,382,091	581,216	123,732	86,104
MONTANA	19	418,839	137,411	27,242	22,316
NEBRASKA	34	1,312,922	219,070	60,836	35,686
NEVADA	8	404,878	112,778	14,094	11,737
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	915,479	304,709	37,312	30,264
NEW JERSEY	54	3,451,854	610,559	128,980	74,316
NEW MEXICO	26	1,237,996	274,707	35,739	31,563
NEW YORK	263	12,441,972	4,305,766	518,957	321,619
NORTH CAROLINA	118	4,945,476	963,923	187,965	79,496
NORTH DAKOTA	20	699,802	121,044	38,268	46,701
OHIO	141	5,605,551	2,028,653	282,002	193,823
OKLAHOMA	46	1,550,197	366,729	88,174	52,722
OREGON	46	2,351,713	584,783	86,552	61,307
PENNSYLVANIA	202	7,578,622	1,412,301	332,466	210,569
RHODE ISLAND	11	784,193	294,779	34,826	16,770
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	1,995,479	384,607	48,822	45,215
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	520,299	101,271	22,242	29,952
TENNESSEE	82	2,917,461	388,727	76,922	56,329
TEXAS	166	12,042,888	2,238,357	324,577	202,061
UTAH	13	1,416,723	401,542	42,246	45,430
VERMONT	22	659,360	238,515	28,294	27,965
VIRGINIA	77	4,004,944	1,187,208	137,097	78,779
▲ WASHINGTON	54	3,095,049	329,023	94,263	19,396
WEST VIRGINIA	28	1,070,260	84,784	27,209	21,759
WISCONSIN	60	4,083,225	1,176,786	192,623	110,514
WYOMING	9	374,054	77,538	36,740	13,475

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 Academic Library Survey

Table 9B: Total number of library loan transactions by type of transaction, in academic libraries by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
		General collection	Reserve collection		
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	159,837,737	38,928,833	6,576,111	4,199,269
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	133,451,444	33,527,221	6,268,088	3,836,921
DOCTORATE	488	84,090,099	20,831,103	4,584,543	2,308,707
MASTERS	827	37,294,632	9,243,501	1,298,242	1,056,324
BACCALAUREATE	682	12,066,713	3,452,617	385,303	471,890
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	26,386,293	5,401,612	308,023	362,348
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	110,909,371	24,978,911	4,603,949	2,751,883
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	48,928,366	13,949,922	1,972,162	1,447,386

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 Academic Library Survey

Table 10A: Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	All libraries	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	283,980	16	35	380	1,454	973	315	101
▲ ALABAMA	81	5,747	3	2	13	35	23	4	1
ALASKA	6	486	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
ARIZONA	35	2,782	0	0	2	23	5	3	2
ARKANSAS	35	2,559	0	1	4	18	11	1	0
CALIFORNIA	284	22,045	2	3	44	144	63	14	14
COLORADO	44	3,356	1	1	5	18	15	3	1
CONNECTICUT	45	3,284	0	2	12	12	13	6	0
DELAWARE	10	805	0	0	0	5	3	2	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	2,390	0	0	3	5	3	4	1
FLORIDA	94	8,921	0	1	9	49	23	6	6
GEORGIA	79	5,914	0	1	7	44	23	4	0
HAWAII	14	1,031	0	0	4	5	3	2	0
IDAHO	11	869	0	0	1	3	6	1	0
ILLINOIS	158	12,023	2	0	27	58	55	15	1
INDIANA	71	5,649	0	0	7	29	26	7	2
IOWA	57	16,097	0	0	5	15	26	8	3
KANSAS	52	3,839	0	0	4	31	16	1	0
KENTUCKY	47	3,573	0	1	8	17	15	5	1
LOUISIANA	33	2,969	0	0	2	7	19	2	3
MAINE	29	2,242	0	2	3	10	8	6	0
MARYLAND	54	4,424	0	0	6	21	20	5	2
MASSACHUSETTS	112	12,220	1	3	15	26	36	27	4
MICHIGAN	95	8,098	1	1	7	45	26	10	5
MINNESOTA	74	14,966	0	1	7	33	23	7	3
MISSISSIPPI	42	3,209	0	0	3	26	9	3	1
MISSOURI	86	6,694	1	0	12	33	29	10	1
MONTANA	19	1,275	0	0	7	7	5	0	0
NEBRASKA	34	2,586	0	0	3	17	12	2	0
NEVADA	8	580	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	2,239	0	1	5	10	6	5	1
NEW JERSEY	54	4,344	0	0	4	25	20	3	2
NEW MEXICO	26	1,856	0	0	4	15	4	3	0
NEW YORK	263	20,790	2	7	30	108	69	37	10
NORTH CAROLINA	118	8,972	0	1	4	75	30	4	4
NORTH DAKOTA	20	1,610	0	0	2	14	3	0	1
OHIO	141	10,847	1	1	23	62	32	18	4
OKLAHOMA	46	4,462	0	0	1	26	14	2	3
OREGON	46	4,056	0	0	1	16	20	6	3
PENNSYLVANIA	202	15,931	0	3	25	81	64	22	7
RHODE ISLAND	11	1,801	0	0	1	0	6	2	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	4,766	1	1	6	33	18	4	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	1,519	1	0	2	6	7	2	1
TENNESSEE	82	6,276	0	0	14	43	19	3	3
TEXAS	166	12,732	0	1	12	86	51	15	1
UTAH	13	1,018	0	1	0	6	3	3	0
VERMONT	22	1,905	0	0	3	5	9	4	1
VIRGINIA	77	6,322	0	0	10	27	26	12	2
▲ WASHINGTON	54	4,148	0	0	3	32	15	2	2
WEST VIRGINIA	28	2,133	0	0	1	17	10	0	0
WISCONSIN	60	4,892	0	0	9	18	22	10	1
WYOMING	9	728	0	0	0	6	2	0	1

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 10B: Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control and type of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	All libraries	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	283,980	16	35	380	1,454	973	315	101
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	185,195	8	16	108	582	891	308	84
DOCTORATE	488	55,215	1	2	19	63	206	138	59
MASTERS	827	76,367	2	5	31	197	463	114	15
BACCALAUREATE	682	53,613	5	9	58	322	222	56	10
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	98,785	8	19	272	872	82	7	17
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	134,313	4	7	142	802	399	101	49
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	149,667	12	28	238	652	574	214	52

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 11A: Number of individuals served per typical week by type of library service in academic libraries by state: 1990
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *

State	Total number of libraries	Attendance in library	Reference transactions	Online database searches	Information service to groups: Number of presentations	Information service to groups: Number of persons served
TOTAL 50 STATES & DC	3,274	13,093,832	1,766,823	74,991	14,116	276,010
▲ ALABAMA	81	151,032	22,091	1,300	238	4,596
ALASKA	6	27,239	15,501	136	23	504
ARIZONA	35	204,580	25,466	367	107	2,079
ARKANSAS	35	304,127	5,952	286	259	3,951
CALIFORNIA	284	810,577	140,046	3,323	698	19,028
COLORADO	44	224,651	21,389	598	148	2,705
CONNECTICUT	45	157,952	18,848	489	117	3,853
DELAWARE	10	62,608	5,837	23	33	553
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	136,760	14,903	1,134	289	6,577
FLORIDA	94	496,880	93,661	2,955	438	8,903
GEORGIA	79	410,802	37,024	617	561	12,866
HAWAII	14	87,319	7,556	196	43	697
IDAHO	11	87,186	6,422	40	47	676
ILLINOIS	158	679,501	74,172	1,375	423	7,710
INDIANA	71	243,677	32,723	623	236	4,218
IOWA	57	308,370	20,218	919	141	3,137
KANSAS	52	136,503	15,153	861	292	2,222
KENTUCKY	47	190,546	23,130	412	200	4,940
LOUISIANA	33	224,751	17,153	1,240	180	3,728
MAINE	29	83,030	4,391	131	67	1,162
MARYLAND	54	261,956	25,494	3,284	182	3,623
MASSACHUSETTS	112	506,068	54,458	5,725	1,514	15,207
MICHIGAN	95	432,128	45,401	8,420	771	14,686
MINNESOTA	74	206,039	12,663	4,479	190	3,990
MISSISSIPPI	42	122,946	16,766	1,803	300	6,625
MISSOURI	86	274,879	287,041	603	250	4,357
MONTANA	19	47,557	5,382	98	86	1,191
NEBRASKA	34	117,085	9,500	208	96	1,687
NEVADA	8	49,993	4,997	84	67	1,365
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	67,587	5,589	550	67	1,375
NEW JERSEY	54	345,143	40,717	1,338	303	5,559
NEW MEXICO	26	102,157	8,307	72	125	2,022
NEW YORK	263	1,259,319	133,289	8,066	1,596	43,268
NORTH CAROLINA	118	382,328	45,837	2,142	524	9,817
NORTH DAKOTA	20	60,389	3,156	81	27	521
OHIO	141	488,401	51,949	2,451	353	6,716
OKLAHOMA	46	154,801	17,450	460	340	7,834
OREGON	46	143,601	15,692	2,066	173	3,007
PENNSYLVANIA	202	695,830	49,735	2,161	539	8,883
RHODE ISLAND	11	96,819	60,203	3,726	41	529
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	156,995	17,168	300	167	3,279
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	42,391	2,752	69	34	670
TENNESSEE	82	195,246	27,395	475	220	4,178
TEXAS	166	870,945	98,830	4,763	692	14,466
UTAH	13	131,141	10,678	1,342	65	1,254
VERMONT	22	63,335	3,810	143	41	790
VIRGINIA	77	274,838	31,319	1,504	280	5,450
▲ WASHINGTON	54	98,503	19,933	134	177	2,933
WEST VIRGINIA	28	67,846	20,350	281	82	1,704
WISCONSIN	60	321,975	35,850	1,090	248	4,532
WYOMING	9	27,500	3,476	48	26	387

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990
▲ Nonresponse rates for Alabama and Washington were 36% and 46% respectively. See methodology.
Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 11B: Number of individuals served per typical week by type of library service in academic libraries by level and control of institution: 1990

Level and Control of Institution	Total number of libraries	Attendance in library	Reference transactions	Online database searches	Information service to groups: Number of presentations	Information service to groups: Number of persons served
ALL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS *	3,274	13,093,832	1,766,823	74,991	14,116	276,010
TOTAL FOUR YEAR AND ABOVE	1,997	10,232,261	1,435,183	55,640	9,218	170,710
DOCTORATE	488	5,842,607	752,626	36,820	4,167	61,449
MASTERS	827	3,239,163	578,769	11,784	3,240	72,028
BACCALAUREATE	682	1,150,491	103,788	7,036	1,811	37,233
LESS THAN FOUR YEAR	1,277	2,861,571	331,640	19,351	4,898	105,300
TOTAL PUBLIC	1,504	9,257,979	1,341,416	44,968	8,901	192,792
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,770	3,835,853	425,407	30,023	5,215	83,218

* Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1990

Source: 1990 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

METHODOLOGY

Scope. The Academic Libraries survey was mailed to 3,932 postsecondary institutions in August 1990. This included 3,620 higher education institutions and 312 other postsecondary institutions that had one or more instructional programs of 4 years or more.

Of the 3,620 higher education institutions, the 65 institutions that did not have their own library but shared a library with one or more of 34 other institutions were excluded from the survey, as were the 65 institutions in Outlying Areas and 216 institutions that were found to be out-of-scope because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey. An Academic Library is defined as an organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials which (a) is administered as one or more units, (b) is located in one or more designated places, and (c) makes printed, microform, and audiovisual materials, as well as necessary equipment and services of a staff, accessible to students and to faculty. This includes units meeting the above definition which are part of a learning resource center. The library is operated by a postsecondary education institution. Thus there were 3,274 academic libraries in the colleges and universities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

Only 71 of the 312 other postsecondary institutions mailed to responded to the 1990 academic library survey. We therefore can not produce statistically acceptable estimates for that group of institutions.

New Data Collection Procedures for 1990. In July 1990, an NCES/IPEDS academic library survey improvement project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990 data collection, some of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their state. Others were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in completed questionnaires.

The project also assisted NCES in developing a microcomputer software package prepared for use by states in reporting library data to NCES. The software package was named Input and Data Editing for Academic Library Statistics (IDEALS). Academic librarians within each state completed hard copy forms as in the past and returned them to the state's library representative or IPEDS Coordinator. States were given the option of submitting the library forms to NCES but were encouraged to enter those data into IDEALS and submit the data on diskette to NCES. Thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia chose the diskette option.

IDEALS features some internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks. Library representatives at the state level could run edit/error reports and make corrections before submitting the data on diskette to NCES.

Editing and Imputation. The IDEALS computer program described above includes many edit checks providing some warnings as the data are being keyed and provides an edit/error report after the data have been keyed. Examples of these edit checks are listed below:

(1) Summations - reported totals are compared with the sums of the constituent data items. If they are not equal, an error message is generated.

(2) Relational edit checks - the program compares data entries from one section of the questionnaire with data entries from another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if print materials were added to during the fiscal year the program would expect some expenditure to be reported for print materials. If one is reported without the other an error message is generated. Another example is the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) Range checks - examples: If the average salary of librarians is less than $20,000, or greater than $100,000, an error message is generated. If any of the collections data, except for volumes held at the end of the year is greater than 1,000,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service is less than 10 hours per week or greater than 168 hours per week an error message is generated.

When probable errors were identified by the IDEALS edit checks, state personnel attempted to contact the institution to resolve the problem.

After the data were received by NCES from every state, the data files were merged and general edits and imputations were performed. Some examples follow.

If a total was blank or zero, but there were one or more positive subtotals the total was changed to equal the sum of the subtotals.

If, for a given record, there was a reported total but all subtotals were either zero or blank, then it was assumed that the subtotals should have positive values, and values were imputed. For purposes of imputation, the higher education file was divided into 16 imputation classes based upon highest level of degree (Doctor's, Master's, Baccalaureate, and Associate), and by control and size of institution (public, less than the median number of degrees; public, equal to or greater than the median; private, less than the median; private, equal to or greater than the median). To calculate the imputed value for a subtotal, the average estimate was

calculated across the set of respondents including ones for which the total was obtained by adding the subtotals, but excluding those for which the sum of the subtotals did not originally equal the total. The average subtotal value was divided by the average total value within each imputation class to obtain an average proportion, and the average proportion was multiplied by the reported total to obtain the imputed subtotal value.

If, for key items total staff (Part B, line 6) and total operating expenditures (Part C, line 24), the total and all subtotals were blank or zero, they were imputed by using the average by imputation class from the set of respondents described above. Zero is not a valid entry for those key items.

Values were also imputed for the key items book volumes held at the end of the year (Part D, line 25, column 2) and general collection circulation transactions (Part E, line 41). Imputation was done from a set of valid responses (including only positive values for these items) by imputation class for both partial respondents and complete nonrespondents. Of the 3,274 college and university academic libraries, 425, or 13.0 percent, were complete nonrespondents.

For all other items blank responses were changed to zeroes for the partial respondents. The average of the values for complete and partial respondents was then imputed for the set of complete nonrespondents. Tables A and B present further information on response rates and imputation.

The first three rows of table A present the number of academic libraries and of those the number of nonrespondents and respondents at the national level by level and control of institution. In addition, the remaining rows show the number of libraries responding with a positive value (ie, greater than zero) for each item at the national level.

Caution on the analysis of data by state and by level and control of institution. Since the number of complete nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state estimates, table B presents the distribution of the set of complete nonrespondent libraries by state and by level and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 30 percent or greater. Nonresponse rates for the states of Alabama and Washington were 36 percent and 46 percent, respectively for all libraries. Those nonresponse rates are above the NCES guideline of 30 percent for any analyzed variable. Data were imputed for nonrespondents but caution should be exercised when comparing estimates by state. The data lines for Alabama and Washington are footnoted throughout the state data tables.

SURVEY DEFINITIONS

Period of Report

o Fiscal year 1990: This is any 12-month period between June 1, 1989, and September 30, 1990, which corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

o Typical week in fall term 1990: A typical week is one without holidays when the central or main library is open during its regular hours for general use.

o Fall 1990: This is the period during the months of September, October, November, and December of 1990 when the survey is being completed.

Library Staff

o Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees: This is the sum of the number of full-time employees plus the number of full-time equivalent of the part-time employees. To compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees libraries were instructed to divide the number of hours worked by part-time employees by the number of hours considered by the reporting library to be a full-time work week (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.5 FTE).

o Librarians and other professional staff: This is the total FTE of librarians and other professional staff, including chief, deputy, associate, and assistant chief librarian doing work that requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This includes unfilled positions if a search was underway at reporting time.

o All other paid staff (except student assistants): This is the total FTE for all other paid library staff in filled positions in Fall 1988 who were paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students. Included are technical and clerical staff and professionals who are not librarians. It excludes maintenance and custodial staff.

o Contributed services staff: This is the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. It does include volunteers.

o Student assistants from all funding sources: This is the total FTE for student assistants, by students employed on an hourly basis whose wages are charged either to the library budget or to a budget other than the library budget. It excludes maintenance and custodial staff.

o Total FTE staff: This is the sum of librarians and other professional staff, all other paid staff, contributed services staff, and student assistants.

Operating Expenditures

Expenditures: These are the funds expended in FY 1990 regardless of when the funds may have been received from Federal, State, or other sources. Expenditures are reported for the 12-month period which corresponds to the library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1989, to September 30, 1990. All expenditures are reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. Expenditures for capital outlays are excluded. No expenditure is reported in more than one category.

o Salaries and wages: These are expenditures for full-time and parttime salaries and wages before deductions. Fringe benefits provided by the institution for all regular library staff are included. Salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis are also included. Contributed services, and maintenance and custodial staff are excluded.

o Print materials: These are expenditures for all materials consisting primarily of words and usually produced by making an impression with ink on paper. Included in this category are materials that do not require magnification: books, government documents, braille materials, ephemeral print materials, and the like. Current serial subscriptions and microforms are excluded.

o Current serial subscriptions: These are expenditures for current subscriptions for serials. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be issued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; they may include monographic and publishers' series. All physical formats are included.

o Microforms: These are expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard , microfiche, and ultrafiche. Current serial subscriptions are excluded.

o Machine-readable materials: These are expenditures for both machine-readable data files and microcomputer applications software. Machine-readable data files are data and data files that exist in media such as punched cards, magnetic tape and disks, and digital videodisks that are designed to be processed by a computer or other machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes and reference tools on tape or disk. Excluded are the bibliographic records used to manage the collection and the physical components of a computer (hardware).

Microcomputer software contains instructions which direct the computer to perform some action. Examples are dBase III, Supercalc, and WordPerfect. Microcomputer software is included except that used only by library staff.

o Audiovisual materials: These are expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as cartographic and three-dimensional materials.

o Other collection expenditures: These are expenditures for collection materials not already included with print materials, current serial subscriptions, microforms, machine-readable materials, and audiovisual materials.

o Total collection expenditures: This is the sum of expenditures for print materials, current serial subscriptions, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, and other collection materials.

o Preservation: These are expenditures for the activities associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use in either their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration.

o Furniture and equipment: These are expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 1990 fiscal year. Included are microform equipment and audiovisual equipment. Excluded are computer-related equipment, which should be reported separately.

o Computer hardware: These are expenditures related to the purchase of computers, printers, or any other physical components of a computer system. Included are systems operations software, if not billed separately.

o Equipment total: This is the sum of expenditures for furniture and equipment and computer hardware.

o Postage: These are all expenditures for postage and delivery, including U.S. mail and commercial delivery services during FY 1990.

o Telecommunications: These are any separately billed expenditures for all types of telephone services and for such services as electronic mail, teleconferencing, telefacsimile, teletype, telex, contracted computer services, etc.

o Online database searches: These are expenditures from the library budget for all reference transactions costs in which the source used is one or more databases searched online by computer. Included are associated telecommunications costs if they are not

billed separately.

o Contracted computer services: These are expenditures related to purchased library services done for the library on computers by a computerized library network, computerized cooperative library organization, or by a commercial organization providing library services.

o All other operating expenditures: These are all other operating expenditures such as travel, rentals, leases, insurance, freight, printing, replacement of equipment and furnishings, supplies and membership costs. If expenditures for utilities and plant maintenance are paid from the library budget, they are included. Expenditures for capital outlays are excluded.

o Total other operating expenditures: This is the sum of postage, telecommunications, online database searches, contracted computer services, and all other operating expenditures.

o Total operating expenditures: This is the sum of salaries and wages, total collection expenditures, preservation, total equipment expenditures, and total other operating expenditures.

Library Collection

Total number added during the fiscal year: This is the gross number of each category added and does not include the number withdrawn.

Total number held at the end of the fiscal year: This is the total number of each category held at the end of the fiscal year.

o Volumes: This is the number of volumes of any printed, typewritten, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been catalogued, classified, or otherwise made ready for use.

o Titles: This is the number of titles of publications which form a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. It applies equally to printed materials, such as books and periodicals, as well as to audiovisual materials and microforms. It includes the number of items for which a separate shelflist entry has been made. (A shelflist is a record of materials in a library, arranged in the order in which materials stand when they are shelved or stored.)

Thus, six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title; two editions of the same title which have been catalogued or recorded separately count as two titles; a set of six monographs for which six shelf list entries have been made count as six titles; and two

multivolume sets of the same edition for which one shelf list entry has been made count as one title. A methodology for estimating the number of titles in a collection by measuring the shelf list is given in the American National Standard for Library and Information Sciences and related Publishing Practices - Library Statistics (1983). Note: the number of titles of each type of library material is reported with the line associated with it (e.g., the number of titles of books, bound serials and government documents not catalogued separately; book titles represented by microforms; etc.

o Government document titles: This is the number of titles of materials in book, serial, or other form that are published by a government agency. These include publications of Federal, State, local, and foreign governments and of intergovernmental organizations to which governments belong and appoint representatives (e.g., the United Nations, Organization of American States, and the Erie Basin Commission). Government documents that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection are included with the regular collection; government documents on microform are included with the microforms; only government documents that are organized separately are included herein.

o Current serial subscriptions: This is the number of current subscriptions to serials of different titles and not the number of individual issues (excluding duplicate subscriptions). This includes periodicals, newspapers, and government documents issued serially that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection.

o Microforms: This is the number of different titles of materials for each of the different categories that have been photographically reduced in size for storage, protection, and inexpensive publication purposes, and which must be read with the help of enlarging instruments. Examples of microforms are: roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche Duplicate copies are excluded.

o Total number of physical units of all types of microforms: This is the total number of physical units (not titles) of all types of microforms.

o Manuscripts and archives: This is the linear feet of shelf space occupied by these materials. Manuscripts are handwritten or typed documents, including carbon copies. Archives are noncurrent records of an organization or institution preserved because of their continuing value.

o Cartographic materials: This is the number of units of materials representing in whole or in part the earth or any celestial body at any scale. These materials include two- and three-dimensional maps and globes.

o Graphic materials: This is the number of units of materials for viewing without sound. The materials may or may not be projected or magnified. They include art originals, art prints, art reproductions, slides, transparencies, filmstrips, photographs, pictures, postcards,

posters, study prints and the like. Filmstrips that also include sound are included herein, also.

o Audio materials: This is the number of titles of materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. These materials include audiocassettes, audiocartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.

o Films: This is the number of titles of films, with or without recorded sound, bearing a sequence of images that create the illusion of movement when projected in rapid succession (usually 18 or 24 frames per second). Films are produced in a variety of sizes (8, super 8, 16, 35, 55, and 70 mm)and a variety of formats (cartridge, cassette, loop, reel).

o Video materials: This is the number of titles of materials on which both pictures and sound are recorded. Electronic playback reproduces both pictures and sounds using a television receiver or monitor.

o Machine-readable materials: This is the number of titles of materials that exist in media such as punched cards, magnetic tape and disks, and digital videodisks that are designed to be processed by a computer or other machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes and reference tools on tape or disk. This includes the bibliographic records used to manage the collection and the physical components of a computer (hardware). Microcomputer software contains instructions which direct the computer to perform some action. Examples are dBase III, SuperCalc, and WordPerfect. Microcomputer software is included except that used only by library staff.

o Other library materials: This includes any materials not already included in other library collection categories.

Library Loan Transactions

o Circulation transactions: This is the number of items lent from the general collection and from the reserve collection, separately, for use usually (although not always) outside the library. These activities include initial charges, either manually or electronically, and also renewals, each of which is reported as a circulation transaction.

o Interlibrary loans: This is the number of transactions in which library materials, or copies of the materials, are made available by one library to another upon request. Loans include both providing and receiving. Libraries involved in these interlibrary loans cannot be under the same administration or on the same campus.

Library Service per Typical Week

Data are collected during a typical week in the fall and reported. A typical week is defined as a week in which the library is open for its regular hours and contains no holidays. It is seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday, or whatever days the library is normally open during that period. If data were available to the institution for an entire year rather than for a typical week, then an estimate of a weekly count is made by dividing the annual figure by 52.

o Public service hours: This is an unduplicated count of public service hours per typical week for both main library and branches reported using the following method. If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it reports 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours. Should branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours in which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it opens 2 hours on another evening, as well as from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

o Attendance in libraries: This is the total number of persons entering the main library and all branch libraries per typical week, including persons attending activities, meetings, and those persons requiring no staff services.

o Reference transactions: This is the total number of reference transactions per typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including computer-assisted instruction), catalogues and other holdings, records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Information and referral services are included. If a contact included both reference and directional services, it is reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, it is reported as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration is not an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

Directional transactions are not reported in these or any other data. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving assistance of a non-bibliographic nature with machines.

o Online database searches: This is the number of reference transaction searches per typical week in which the source utilized is one or more databases searched online by a computer. This is a subcategory of reference transactions defined above.

o Information service to groups: This is the number of presentations and the number of persons served by those presentations per typical week. An information contact is one in which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. Information service to groups may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or it may be cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Not included are meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are general to the survey and are arranged in alphabetical order.

o Books: Nonperiodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format, of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, or a juvenile nonperiodical publication of any length bound in hard or soft covers.

o Library: An organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials which (a) is administered as one or more units, (b) is locatedin one or more designated places, and (c) makes printed, microform, and audiovisual materials as well as necessary equipment andservices of a staff accessible to students and to faculty. This includes units meeting the above definition which are part of a learning resource center. An academic library is a library operated by a postsecondary education institution.

o Newspapers: Those serials that are designed mainly to be a primary source of written information on current events. They may also include articles as well as illustrations, advertisements, legal notices, and vital statistics. Newspapers appear with a masthead and are usually printed on newsprint without a cover.

o Periodicals: A publication in any medium intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequent than annually. Individual issues are numbered consecutively or dated and normally contain separate articles, stories or other writings.

This does not include newspapers disseminating general news, and the proceedings, papers, or other publications of corporate bodies primarily related to their meetings.

o Reserve collection: Those materials that have been removed from the general library collection and set aside in a library so they will be on hand for a certain course of study or activity in process. Usually, the circulation and length of loan of items in a reserve

collection are restricted so that these items will be available to many users who have need of them within a limited time period.

o Serials: Publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; they may include monographic and publishers' series.

Table A: Number of academic libraries responding with a positive value by item and by level and control of institution: 1990

	Total higher education institutions	Four-Year Institutions: Total four-year institutions	With Doctors degree	Masters highest level of degree	Bachelors highest level of degree	Less than four year	Public	Private
ALL INSTITUTIONS	3274	1997	488	827	682	1277	1504	1770
NON-RESPONDING LIBRARIES	425	199	42	76	81	226	89	336
RESPONDING LIBRARIES	2849	1798	446	751	601	1051	1415	1434
Part B - Library Staff								
LIBRARIANS/PROFESSIONAL STAFF	2768	1756	441	735	580	1012	1397	1371
ALL OTHER PAID STAFF	2559	1639	426	705	508	920	1367	1192
CONTRIBUTED SERVICES STAFF	154	104	10	64	30	50	43	111
STUDENT ASSISTANTS/ALL FUNDING	2536	1661	413	708	540	875	1281	1255
Part C - Library Operating Expenditures								
LIBRARIANS/PROFESSIONAL STAFF	2493	1597	417	685	495	896	1280	1213
ALL OTHER PAID STAFF	2339	1499	404	659	436	840	1248	1091
STUDENT ASSISTANTS	2405	1578	403	684	491	827	1205	1200
PRINT MATERIALS (COLLECTIONS)	2723	1727	432	730	565	996	1378	1345
CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	2737	1728	429	730	569	1009	1377	1360
MICROFORMS (w/o serial subs)	1645	1032	270	483	279	613	935	710
MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS	1130	727	218	324	185	403	660	470
AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS	2062	1233	293	536	404	829	1080	982
OTHER (COLLECTIONS)	682	447	162	165	120	235	398	284
PRESERVATION	1727	1297	366	579	352	430	820	907
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	2078	1329	347	561	421	749	1116	962
COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	1562	1061	320	463	278	501	857	705
POSTAGE	1774	1330	365	567	398	444	770	1004
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1494	1108	339	474	295	386	752	742
ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES	1561	1162	350	530	282	399	800	761
CONTRACTED COMPUTER SERVICES	1760	1276	365	572	339	484	904	856
ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPEND.	2486	1621	416	688	517	865	1268	1218
Part D - Library Collections								
BOOKS/SERIALS/GOVN. DOC. VOLS. ADDED	2758	1758	437	732	589	1000	1378	1380
BOOKS/SERIALS/GOVN. DOC. VOLS. EOFY	2799	1778	442	743	593	1021	1396	1403
BOOKS/SERIALS/GOVN. DOC. TITLE ADDED	2407	1492	347	634	511	915	1214	1193
BOOKS/SERIALS/GOVN. DOC. TITLE EOFY	2419	1492	340	642	510	927	1225	1194
GOVN. DOCUMENTS NO. OF TITLES ADDED	731	574	171	278	125	157	438	293
GOVN. DOCUMENTS NO. OF TITLES EOFY	871	660	194	308	158	211	518	353

Note: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year

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Table A: Number of academic libraries responding with a positive value by item and by level and control of institution: 1990

	Total higher education institutions	Four-Year Institutions: Total four-year institutions	With Doctors degree	Masters highest level of degree	Bachelors highest level of degree	Less than four year	Public	Private
CURRENT SUBSCRIPTIONS/TITLES ADDED	2209	1424	355	588	481	785	1071	1138
CURRENT SUBSCRIPTIONS/TITLES EOFY	2780	1756	435	735	586	1024	1391	1389
BOOK TITLES BY MICROFORMS ADDED	513	448	164	196	88	65	242	271
BOOK TITLES BY MICROFORMS EOFY	1240	944	233	419	292	296	557	683
SERIAL TITLES BY MICROFORMS ADDED	1076	667	141	315	211	409	579	497
SERIAL TITLES BY MICROFORMS EOFY	2121	1259	254	559	446	862	1110	1011
GOVN. DOCUMENTS BY MICROFORMS ADDED	413	343	100	182	61	70	242	171
GOVN. DOCUMENTS BY MICROFORMS EOFY	602	452	125	226	101	150	342	260
PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORMS ADDED	2099	1371	351	611	409	728	1134	965
PHYSICAL UNITS OF MICROFORMS EOFY	2435	1589	408	681	500	846	1277	1158
MANUSCRIPTS/ARCHIVES (FEET) ADDED	868	685	236	280	169	183	431	437
MANUSCRIPTS/ARCHIVES (FEET) EOFY	1464	1095	325	446	324	369	693	771
CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (UNITS) ADDED	807	567	192	248	127	240	502	305
CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (UNITS) EOFY	1537	971	266	406	299	566	878	659
GRAPHIC MATERIALS (NO. UNITS) ADDED	940	598	176	265	157	342	536	404
GRAPHIC MATERIALS (NO. UNITS) EOFY	1659	1009	262	427	320	650	899	760
AUDIO MATERIALS (NO. TITLES) ADDED	1855	1204	310	514	380	651	966	909
AUDIO MATERIALS (NO. TITLES) EOFY	2472	1534	374	647	513	938	1255	1217
FILMS, NUMBER OF TITLES ADDED	509	277	104	117	56	232	350	159
FILMS, NUMBER OF TITLES EOFY	1783	1012	257	432	323	771	1023	760
VIDEO MATERIALS, (NO. TITLES) ADDED	2134	1274	296	539	439	860	1101	1033
VIDEO MATERIALS, (NO. TITLES) EOFY	2396	1447	346	596	505	949	1216	1180
MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS ADDED	1136	751	225	330	196	385	630	506
MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS EOFY	1552	971	271	442	258	581	868	684
OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS ADDED	671	437	114	187	136	234	365	306
OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS EOFY	1139	701	166	309	226	438	601	538
Part E - Library Loan Transactions								
CIRCULATION TRANS. GENERAL	2769	1757	435	739	583	1012	1393	1376
CIRCULATION TRANS. RESERVE	2442	1579	404	663	512	863	1248	1194
INTER-LOANS PROVIDED TO	2487	1642	438	699	505	845	1307	1180
INTER-LOANS RECEIVED FROM	2631	1700	441	726	533	931	1374	1257
Part F - Library Service per Typical Week								
PUBLIC SERVICE HOURS PER WEEK	2725	1717	418	719	580	1008	1360	1365
LIBRARY ATTENDANCE PER WEEK	2506	1546	374	646	526	960	1274	1232
REFERENCE TRANS. PER WEEK	2602	1650	406	704	540	952	1325	1277
ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES/WEEK	1717	1287	383	593	311	430	884	833
INFO. SERVICE PRESENTATIONS	2347	1432	359	623	450	915	1305	1042
PERSONS SERVED BY PRESENTATION	2403	1478	364	648	466	925	1329	1074

Note: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year

Table 8: Number and percent of non-responding academic libraries by state, level and control of institution: 1990

	Total higher education institutions		Four-Year Institutions: Total four-year institutions		With Doctors degree		Masters highest level of degree		Bachelors highest level of degree		Less than four year		Public		Private	
LIBRARIES WITH ALL ITEMS IMPUTED	425	13.0%	199	10.0%	42	8.6%	76	9.2%	81	11.9%	226	17.7%	89	5.9%	336	19.0%
ALABAMA	29	35.8	14	38.9	2	25.0	9	47.4	3	33.3	15	33.3	10	20.0	19	61.3
ALASKA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ARIZONA	4	11.4	3	18.8	1	25.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	5.0	3	20.0
ARKANSAS	4	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	26.7	1	5.0	3	20.0
CALIFORNIA	70	24.6	32	21.1	9	20.9	8	10.8	15	42.9	38	28.8	22	16.1	48	32.7
COLORADO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
CONNECTICUT	2	4.4	2	7.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1
DELAWARE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
FLORIDA	18	19.1	7	13.2	0	0.0	2	13.3	5	22.7	11	26.8	0	0.0	18	31.6
GEORGIA	11	13.9	3	6.7	0	0.0	2	10.0	1	6.7	8	23.5	1	2.6	10	25.0
HAWAII	2	14.3	2	25.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
IDAHO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ILLINOIS	11	7.0	5	5.1	1	3.3	1	2.9	3	9.1	6	10.0	1	1.7	10	10.0
INDIANA	8	11.3	4	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.1	4	21.1	1	3.7	7	15.9
IOWA	7	12.3	2	5.4	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	3	16.7	4	10.3
KANSAS	3	5.8	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	3.3	2	9.1
KENTUCKY	8	17.0	1	3.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	50.0	0	0.0	8	20.5
LOUISIANA	1	3.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
MAINE	2	6.9	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	12.5
MARYLAND	2	3.7	1	3.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	2	9.1
MASSACHUSETTS	8	7.1	6	7.3	1	4.2	4	12.1	1	4.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	8	9.9
MICHIGAN	6	6.3	4	6.3	1	9.1	1	4.3	2	6.9	2	6.3	2	4.5	4	7.8
MINNESOTA	12	16.2	5	11.6	2	25.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	7	22.6	3	9.1	9	22.0
MISSISSIPPI	6	14.3	3	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	28.6	3	14.3	2	8.0	4	23.5
MISSOURI	18	20.9	12	19.0	5	29.4	3	15.0	4	15.4	6	26.1	1	3.8	17	28.3
MONTANA	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	14.3	0	0.0
NEBRASKA	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	6.3
NEVADA	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	10.7	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	18.2	2	16.7	1	6.3
NEW JERSEY	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NEW MEXICO	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	4.5	0	0.0
NEW YORK	21	8.0	9	5.2	1	2.2	1	1.3	7	14.0	12	13.5	6	6.6	15	8.7
NORTH CAROLINA	2	1.7	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	2.3
NORTH DAKOTA	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	2	13.3	1	20.0
OHIO	31	22.0	11	12.6	4	18.2	3	11.5	4	10.3	20	37.0	3	5.3	28	33.3
OKLAHOMA	7	15.2	4	14.8	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	25.0	3	15.8	2	6.9	5	29.4
OREGON	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	4.0
PENNSYLVANIA	40	19.8	12	8.6	2	7.4	4	6.3	6	12.0	28	45.2	9	14.8	31	22.0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	18.8	5	15.6	1	12.5	1	10.0	3	21.4	7	21.9	2	6.1	10	32.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	15.8	3	17.6	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	9.1
TENNESSEE	19	23.2	6	11.8	2	15.4	3	13.0	1	6.7	13	41.9	0	0.0	19	32.2
TEXAS	8	4.8	6	6.4	0	0.0	3	7.9	3	12.5	2	2.8	2	1.9	6	9.5
UTAH	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
VERMONT	1	4.5	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
VIRGINIA	4	5.2	3	6.4	0	0.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	10.5
WASHINGTON	25	46.3	24	96.0	3	75.0	14	100.0	7	100.0	1	3.4	5	15.2	20	95.2
WEST VIRGINIA	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	16.7
WISCONSIN	5	8.3	2	5.0	1	20.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	3	15.0	1	3.3	4	13.3
WYOMING	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	100.0

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Table C: Number of academic libraries by state, level and control of institutions: 1990

	Total higher education institutions	Four-Year Institutions						
		Total four-year institutions	With Doctors degree	Masters highest level of degree	Bachelors highest level of degree	Less than four year	Public	Private
LIBRARIES	3274	1997	488	827	682	1277	1504	1770
ALABAMA	81	36	8	19	9	45	50	31
ALASKA	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	3
ARIZONA	35	16	4	7	5	19	20	15
ARKANSAS	35	20	3	8	9	15	20	15
CALIFORNIA	284	152	43	74	35	132	137	147
COLORADO	44	30	10	10	10	14	26	18
CONNECTICUT	45	26	8	12	6	19	23	22
DELAWARE	10	7	1	3	3	3	5	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	16	7	7	2	0	2	14
FLORIDA	94	53	16	15	22	41	37	57
GEORGIA	79	45	10	20	15	34	39	40
HAWAII	14	8	2	2	4	6	9	5
IDAHO	11	7	2	3	2	4	6	5
ILLINOIS	158	98	30	35	33	60	58	100
INDIANA	71	52	9	24	19	19	27	44
IOWA	57	37	6	11	20	20	18	39
KANSAS	52	29	4	13	12	23	30	22
KENTUCKY	47	33	7	11	15	14	8	39
LOUISIANA	33	25	10	11	4	8	19	14
MAINE	29	20	1	8	11	9	13	16
MARYLAND	54	33	10	17	6	21	32	22
MASSACHUSETTS	112	82	24	33	25	30	31	81
MICHIGAN	95	63	11	23	29	32	44	51
MINNESOTA	74	43	8	14	21	31	33	41
MISSISSIPPI	42	21	7	7	7	21	25	17
MISSOURI	86	63	17	20	26	23	26	60
MONTANA	19	9	2	4	3	10	14	5
NEBRASKA	34	22	3	10	9	12	18	16
NEVADA	8	3	2	0	1	5	6	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	17	3	7	7	11	12	16
NEW JERSEY	54	32	10	14	8	22	32	22
NEW MEXICO	26	10	3	5	2	16	22	4
NEW YORK	263	174	45	79	50	89	91	172
NORTH CAROLINA	118	53	8	20	25	65	74	44
NORTH DAKOTA	20	10	2	2	6	10	15	5
OHIO	141	87	22	26	39	54	57	84
OKLAHOMA	46	27	7	12	8	19	29	17
OREGON	46	32	8	15	9	14	21	25
PENNSYLVANIA	202	140	27	63	50	62	61	141
RHODE ISLAND	11	10	3	5	2	1	3	8
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	32	8	10	14	32	33	31
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	17	4	8	5	2	8	11
TENNESSEE	82	51	13	23	15	31	23	59
TEXAS	166	94	32	38	24	72	103	63
UTAH	13	6	3	3	0	7	9	4
VERMONT	22	17	2	11	4	5	6	16
VIRGINIA	77	47	10	16	21	30	39	38
WASHINGTON	54	25	4	14	7	29	33	21
WEST VIRGINIA	28	21	2	7	12	7	16	12
WISCONSIN	60	40	5	26	9	20	30	30
WYOMING	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

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IPEDS

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES 1990

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.25 hours per response but may range from 30 minutes to 2.5 hours depending on whether the information is readily accessible to machine readable files. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Education, Information Management and Compliance Division, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1850-0582, Washington, D.C. 20503. Please send completed survey forms to the address shown on the inside of this cover page.

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COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read the instructions carefully before completing this survey form. Report data ONLY for the institution noted. If data for any other institutions or branch campuses are included in this report because they cannot be reported separately, please provide a list of all other schools included in this report. When complete, please mail your survey form to:

CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS:

If there are any questions about this form, contact: Arthur Podolsky at (202) 357-6371 or you may call the IPEDS Processing Center at 1-800-334-EDUC.

DUE DATE: November 15, 1990

This form is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The Center for Education Statistics (CES) collects these data periodically to obtain and report a comprehensive picture on the status of collections, transactions, staff, service per typical week, and library operating expenditures in postsecondary institutions. This survey is being conducted in compliance with the Center's mission "to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States..." (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1, General Education Provisions Act, Sec. 406(b), as amended).

USES OF DATA

Collection of these data over time will enable the nation to plan effectively for the development and use of postsecondary education library resources. Congress uses the data to assess the need for revisions of existing legislation concerning libraries and the allocation of Federal funds. Federal agencies need the data to evaluate and administer library programs. State education agencies and college librarians and administrators use the data for regional and national comparisons of library resources to plan for the effective use of funds. Finally, library associations and researchers use the survey results to determine the status of library operations and the profession.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please respond to each item on this report in the space provided. The Glossary provides definitions of terms used in this report.

If an exact figure is not available for a particular item but the amount is known to be greater than zero, ENTER AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT. An estimate should be indicated with brackets. Refer to the American National Standard for Library and Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices–Library Statistics (1983) for information on estimation methods and other definition clarifications.

I. INSTITUTIONAL IDENTIFICATION

In the space provided at the top of the report, make any necessary corrections to the preprinted address information. Also, please enter the name, title, area code and telephone number of the person responsible for completing the report.

II. PERIOD OF REPORT

Report information for the following time periods:

(1) Fiscal year 1990 – a 12–month period between June 1, 1989 and September 30, 1990 which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year.

(2) Typical week in fall term 1990 – a typical week is one without holidays when the central or main library is open during its regular hours for general use.

(3) Fall 1990 – the period during the fall of 1990 when the survey form is being completed.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A – NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

BRANCH LIBRARIES (line 1). Report the number of branch libraries at your institution that are open all or part of fiscal year 1990. (DO NOT COUNT THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY.) Branch libraries are auxiliary units which have all of the following: (1) separate quarters, (2) a permanent basic collection of books, (3) a permanent staff, and (4) a regular schedule for opening to the public. They are, however, administered from a central unit. Data on libraries that are separately budgeted or housed (e.g., medicine, law extension center, research center, etc.) should be included in the report for the campus or branch where they are located.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B – LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1990

FULL–TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYEES. Report the sum of the number of full–time employees plus the number of full–time equivalent of the part–time employees. To compute full–time equivalents of part–time employees, take the number of hours worked by a part–time employee and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A FULL–TIME WORK WEEK (e.g., 60 hours per week of part–time work divided by 40 hours per full–time week equals 1.5 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

LIBRARIANS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF (line 2). Report the total FTE of librarians and other professional staff, including chief, deputy, associate, and assistant chief librarian doing work that requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspect of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. Include unfilled positions if a search is currently underway.

ALL OTHER PAID STAFF (EXCEPT STUDENT ASSISTANTS) (line 3). Report the total FTE for all other paid library staff in filled positions in Fall 1990 who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students, who are reported on line 5. This includes technical and clerical staff and professionals who are not librarians. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

CONTRIBUTED SERVICES STAFF (line 4). Report the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. Do not include volunteers.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS FROM ALL FUNDING SOURCES (line 5). Report the total FTE for student assistants, by students employed on an hourly basis whose wages are charged either to the library budget or to a budget other than the library budget. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

TOTAL FTE STAFF (line 6). Report the sum of lines 2 through 5.

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART C - LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

EXPENDITURES (lines 7 - 24). Report the funds expended from the library budget in fiscal year 1990 regardless of when the funds may have been received from Federal, State, or other sources. Report funds expended by the library from its regular budget and from other sources such as research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period which corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1989, to September 30, 1990. All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. Exclude expenditures for capital outlays. DO NOT REPORT ANY EXPENDITURES MORE THAN ONCE.

SALARIES AND WAGES (line 7 - 9). Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Include fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis. Exclude contributed services, and maintenance and custodial staff. On line 7, report the salaries and wages of the LIBRARIANS AND OTHER STAFF that were reported on line 2 above. On line 8, report the salaries and wages of the ALL OTHER PAID STAFF (EXCEPT STUDENT ASSISTANTS) that were reported on line 3 above. On line 9, report the salaries and wages of the STUDENT ASSISTANTS that were reported on line 5 above.

PRINT MATERIALS (line 10). Report expenditures for all materials consisting primarily of words and usually produced by making an impression with ink on paper. Included in this category are materials that do not require magnification: books, government documents, braille materials, ephemeral print materials, and the like. Exclude current serial subscriptions and microforms.

CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (line 11). Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; they may include monographic and publishers' series. Include all physical formats.

MICROFORMS (line 12). Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Exclude current serial subscriptions.

MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS (line 13). Report expenditures for both machine-readable data files and microcomputer applications software. Machine-readable data files are data and data files that exist in media such as punched cards, magnetic tape and disks, and digital videodisks that are designed to be processed by a computer or other machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes and reference tools on tape or disk. This excludes the bibliographic records used to manage the collection and the physical components of a computer (hardware). Microcomputer software contains instructions which direct the computer to perform some action. Examples are dBase III, SuperCalc, and WordStar. Do not include microcomputer software used only by library staff.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS (line 14). Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as cartographic and three-dimensional materials.

OTHER (line 15). Report any expenditures for other collection materials not already included on lines 8 to 12.

PRESERVATION (line 16). Report expenditures for the activities associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use in either their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT (line 17). Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 1990 fiscal year. Include microform equipment and audiovisual equipment. Exclude computer-related equipment, which should be reported separately on line 17.

COMPUTER HARDWARE (line 18). Report any expenditures related to the purchase of computers, printers, or any other physical components of a computer system. Include system operations software if <u>not</u> billed separately.

POSTAGE (line 19). Report all expenditures for postage and delivery, including U.S. Mail and commercial delivery services during the 1990 fiscal year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (line 20). Report any <u>separately billed</u> expenditures for all types of telephone services and for such services as electronic mail, teleconferencing, telefacsimile, teletype, telex, contracted computer services, etc.

ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES (line 21). Report expenditures from the library budget for all reference transactions in which the source used is one or more databases searched online by computer. Include associated telecommunications costs if they are <u>not</u> billed separately. (Telecommunications costs which are billed separately from online database searching costs should be reported on line 20.)

CONTRACTED COMPUTER SERVICES (line 22). Report any expenditures related to purchased library services done for your library on computers by a computerized library network, computerized cooperative library organization, or by a commercial organization providing library services.

ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES (line 23). Report all other operating expenditures such as travel, rentals, leases, insurance, freight, printing, replacement of equipment and furnishings, supplies, and membership costs. If expenditures for utilities and plant maintenance and operation are paid from the library budget, they should be reported here. Exclude expenditures for capital outlays.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES (line 24). Report the sum of lines 7-23.

VI. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART D - LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

TOTAL NUMBER ADDED DURING FISCAL YEAR (Column 1). Report the gross number of each category added. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

TOTAL NUMBER HELD AT END OF FISCAL YEAR (Column 2). Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year.

VOLUMES (line 25). Report the number of volumes of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use. Include only government documents that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection.

TITLES (lines 26-31 and 36-40). Report the number of titles of publications which form a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. It applies equally to printed materials, such as books and periodicals, as well as to audiovisual materials and microforms. Report the number of items for which a separate shelflist entry has been made. (SHELFLIST: A record of materials in a library, arranged in the order in which the materials stand when they are shelved or stored.) Thus, six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title; two editions of the same title which have been cataloged or recorded separately count as two titles; a set of six monographs for which six shelflist entries have been made count as six titles; and two multivolume sets of the same edition for which one shelflist entry has been made count as one title. A methodology for estimating the number of titles in a collection by measuring the shelflist is given in the American National Standard for Library and Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices - Library Statistics (1983). Note: The number of titles of each type of library material should be reported on the line associated with it (e.g., The Number of Titles of Books, Bound Serials and Government Documents that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection, line 26; Book Titles Represented by Microforms, line 29; etc.)

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT TITLES (line 27). Report the number of titles of materials in book, serial, or other form that are published by a government agency. These include publications of Federal, State, local, and foreign governments and of intergovernmental organizations to which governments belong and appoint representatives (e.g., the United Nations, Organization of American States, and the Erie Basin Commission). Government documents that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection should be reported on line 26. Government documents on microform should be reported on line 31. Only government documents that are organized separately should be reported on line 27.

CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (line 28). Report the number of current subscriptions to serials of different titles and not the number of individual issues (exclude duplicate subscriptions). Include periodicals, newspapers, and government documents issued serially that are catalogued and shelved with the regular collection.

MICROFORMS (lines 29-31). Report the number of different titles of materials for each of the different categories that have been photographically reduced in size for storage, protection, and inexpensive publication purposes, and which must be read with the help of enlarging instruments. Examples of microforms are: roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Exclude duplicate copies.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PHYSICAL UNITS OF ALL TYPES OF MICROFORMS (line 32). Report the total number of physical units (not titles) of all types of microforms.

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES (line 33). Report the linear feet of shelfspace occupied by these materials. Manuscripts are handwritten or typed documents, including carbon copies. Archives are noncurrent records of an organization or institution preserved because of their continuing value.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (line 34). Report the number of units of materials representing in whole or in part the earth or any celestial body at any scale. These materials include two- and three-dimensional maps and globes.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS (line 35). Report the number of units of materials for viewing without sound. The materials may or may not be projected or magnified. They include art originals, art prints, art reproductions, slides, transparencies, filmstrips, photographs, pictures, postcards, posters, study prints, and the like. Filmstrips that also include sound should be included on this line.

AUDIO MATERIALS (line 36). Report the number of titles of materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. These materials include audiocassettes, audiocartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.

FILMS (line 37). Report the number of titles of films, with or without recorded sound, bearing a sequence of images that create the illusion of movement when projected in rapid succession (usually 18 or 24 frames per second). Films are produced in a variety of sizes (8, super 8, 16, 35, 55, and 70 mm) and a variety of formats (cartridge, cassette, loop, reel).

VIDEO MATERIALS (line 38). Report the number of titles of materials on which both pictures and sound are recorded. Electronic playback reproduces both pictures and sounds using a television receiver or monitor.

MACHINE-READABLE MATERIALS (line 39). Report the number of titles of materials that exist in media such as punched cards, magnetic tape and disks, and digital videodisks that are designed to be processed by a computer or other machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes and reference tools on tape or disk. This excludes the bibliographic records used to manage the collection and the physical components of a computer (hardware). Microcomputer software contains instructions which direct the computer to perform some action. Examples are dBase III, SuperCalc, and WordStar. Do not include microcomputer software used only by library staff.

OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS (line 40). Report here any materials not already included on lines 25-39.

VII. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART E - LIBRARY LOAN TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

CIRCULATION TRANSACTIONS (lines 41-42). Report the number of items lent from the general collection on line 41 and from the reserve collection on line 42 for use usually (although not always) outside the library. These activities include initial charges, either manually or electronically, and also renewals, each of which is reported as a circulation transaction.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS (line 43-44). Report the number of transactions in which library materials, or copies of the materials, are made available by one library to another upon request. Loans include both providing (line 43) and receiving (line 44). Libraries involved in these interlibrary loans cannot be under the same administration or on the same campus.

VIII. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART F - LIBRARY SERVICE PER TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 1990

Collect data during a typical week in the fall and report the numbers here. A typical week is defined as a week in which the library is open for its regular hours and contains no holidays. It is seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday, or whatever days the library is normally open during that period. If data are available for an entire year rather than for a typical week, then estimate a weekly count by dividing the annual figure by 52.

PUBLIC SERVICE HOURS (line 45). Report an unduplicated count of public service hours per typical week for both main library and branches reported on line 1 using the following method. If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open 2 hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

ATTENDANCE IN LIBRARIES (line 46). Report the total number of persons entering the main library and all branch libraries (those reported on line 1) per typical week, <u>including</u> persons attending activities, meetings, and those persons requiring no staff services.

REFERENCE TRANSACTIONS (line 47). Report the total number of reference transactions per typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including computer-assisted instruction), catalogs and other holdings, records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

<u>Do not</u> report directional transactions on this or any line. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving instruction in locating, within the library, staff, library users, or physical features, etc., and giving assistance of a non-bibliographic nature with machines.

ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES (line 48). Report the number of reference transaction searches per typical week in which the source utilized is one or more databases searched online by a computer. These should also be included on line 47.

INFORMATION SERVICE TO GROUPS (line 49-50). Report the total number of presentations (line 49) and the total number of persons served by those presentations (line 50) per typical week. An information contact is one in which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. Information service to groups may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or it may be cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Do not include meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

DEFINITIONS - LIBRARIES (L)

The following definitions are arranged in alphabetical order:

BOOKS. Nonperiodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format, of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, or a juvenile nonperiodical publication of any length bound in hard or soft covers.

LIBRARY. An organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials which (a) is administered as one or more units, (b) is located in one or more designated places, and (c) makes printed, microform, and audiovisual materials as well as necessary equipment and services of a staff accessible to students and to faculty. This includes units meeting the above definition which are part of a learning resource center.

NEWSPAPERS. Those serials that are designed mainly to be a primary source of written information on current events. They may also include articles as well as illustrations, advertisements, legal notices, and vital statistics. Newspapers appear with a masthead and are usually printed on newsprint without a cover.

PERIODICALS. A publication in any medium intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually. Individual issues are numbered consecutively or dated and normally contain separate articles, stories, or other writings. Do not include newspapers disseminating general news, and the proceedings, papers, or other publications of corporate bodies primarily related to their meetings.

RESERVE COLLECTION. Those materials that have been removed from the general library collection and set aside in a library so they will be on hand for a certain course of study or activity in process. Usually, the circulation and length of loan of items in a reserve collection are restricted so that these items will be available to many users who have need of them within a limited time period.

SERIALS. Publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; they may include monographic and publishers' series.

LIBRARIES

Form Approved
OMB No. 1850-0582
Approval Expires 2/92

Identification No.

Name of Respondent:

Title:

Phone Number:

PART A - NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

ITEM	LINE NO.	NUMBER
BRANCH LIBRARIES *(EXCLUDE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY)*	01	

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1990
(EXCLUDE MAINTENANCE AND CUSTODIAL STAFF)

NOTE: Report data to two decimals

STAFF	LINE NO.	NUMBER OF FTE*
LIBRARIANS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF	02	
ALL OTHER PAID STAFF *(EXCEPT STUDENT ASSISTANTS)*	03	
CONTRIBUTED SERVICES STAFF	04	
STUDENT ASSISTANTS FROM ALL FUNDING SOURCES	05	
TOTAL FTE STAFF *(SUM OF LINES 2 THROUGH 5)**	06	

* FTE = Full-time equivalent

PART C - LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1990
(NOTE: Do not report the same expenditure more than once)

CATEGORY	LINE NO.	AMOUNT (WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY)
SALARIES AND WAGES *(EXCLUDE FRINGE BENEFITS)* LIBRARIANS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF	07	$
ALL OTHER PAID STAFF *(EXCEPT STUDENT ASSISTANTS)*	08	$
STUDENT ASSISTANTS	09	$
COLLECTIONS PRINT MATERIALS *(EXCLUDE SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND MICROFORMS)*	10	$
CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS *(INCLUDE ALL PHYSICAL FORMATS)*	11	$
MICROFORMS *(EXCLUDE CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS)*	12	$
MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS	13	$
AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS	14	$
OTHER	15	$
PRESERVATION	16	$
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT *(EXCLUDE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT)*	17	$
COMPUTER HARDWARE	18	$
POSTAGE	19	$
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	20	$
ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES	21	$
CONTRACTED COMPUTER SERVICES	22	$
ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES	23	$
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES *(SUM OF LINES 7-23)*	24	$

PART D - LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

CATEGORY	LINE NO.	TOTAL NUMBER ADDED DURING FISCAL YEAR (1)	TOTAL NUMBER HELD AT END OF FISCAL YEAR (2)
BOOKS, BOUND SERIALS AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS THAT ARE CATALOGUED AND SHELVED WITH THE REGULAR COLLECTION *(INCLUDE BOUND PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS AND EXCLUDE MICROFORMS)* NUMBER OF VOLUMES	25		
NUMBER OF TITLES*	26		
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT TITLES* *(INCLUDE ALL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS THAT ARE ORGANIZED SEPERATELY AND ARE NOT REPORTED ON LINES 25 AND 26)*	27		
CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS *(INCLUDE PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS)* NUMBER OF TITLES*	28		
MICROFORMS NUMBER OF BOOK TITLES* REPRESENTED BY MICROFORMS	29		
NUMBER OF SERIAL TITLES* REPRESENTED BY MICROFORMS	30		
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT TITLES* REPRESENTED BY MICROFORMS AND NOT ALREADY COUNTED	31		
TOTAL NUMBER OF PHYSICAL UNITS (NOT TITLES) OF ALL TYPES OF MICROFORMS	32		
MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES *(IN LINEAR FEET)*	33		
CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, NUMBER OF UNITS	34		
GRAPHIC MATERIALS, NUMBER OF UNITS	35		
AUDIO MATERIALS, NUMBER OF TITLES*	36		
FILMS, NUMBER OF TITLES*	37		
VIDEO MATERIALS, NUMBER OF TITLES*	38		
MACHINE READABLE MATERIALS, NUMBER OF TITLES*	39		
OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS, NUMBER OF TITLES*	40		

*EXCLUDE DUPLICATE COPIES

PART E - LIBRARY LOAN TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

CATEGORY	LINE NO.	NUMBER
CIRCULATION TRANSACTIONS GENERAL COLLECTION	41	
RESERVE COLLECTION	42	
INTERLIBRARY LOANS PROVIDED TO OTHER LIBRARIES	43	
RECEIVED FROM OTHER LIBRARIES	44	

PART F - LIBRARY SERVICE PER TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 1990

CATEGORY	LINE NO.	NUMBER
PUBLIC SERVICE HOURS PER TYPICAL WEEK	45	
ATTENDANCE IN LIBRARIES PER TYPICAL WEEK	46	
REFERENCE TRANSACTIONS PER TYPICAL WEEK	47	
ONLINE DATABASE SEARCHES PER TYPICAL WEEK (also included on line 47)	48	
INFORMATION SERVICE TO GROUPS NUMBER OF PRESENTATIONS PER TYPICAL WEEK	49	
NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED IN PRESENTATIONS PER TYPICAL WEEK	50	

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